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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1914. SEVENTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 50

WAR
A NOVEL
By JOHN LUTHER LONG
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CHAPTER XXXI— Continued.

He turns a bit toward the voices, which are only a murmur now, as if everything was settled, and then he resents:

"No, we never see the faults of those we love. We just love 'em! Like a sunbeam in a dark place! Well, daddy, sunbeams are welcome after bad weather. But how soon we forget that they are all about us when the bad weather is over! And so, daddy, dear, for fear that you'd forget that I was a sunbeam once, I am going to do just one good thing—the only good thing I have ever done, the first best thing, a thing you won't forget! Did you ever think that I could make a sacrifice, daddy Me, Dave?"

"Well, Davy," says I, "you've had almost everything you asked for, and you haven't paid heavy for it. I suppose it's our fault—the way we brought you up. But I like it that way and I'm willing to go on."

"I never did yet! I've never given anything up! Maybe I can't. It's a awful thing to learn!" he sort of whispers to himself. "But it must—it must be rain with sunshine! Tears with smiles. Things won't grow else!"

"What does tears make graw, I'd like to know?" I asks.

"Ah, daddy! What do tears make grow? Ask me when you see me again and I can tell you that—to the last terrible item! And then—oh, daddy dear, you'll like me better than ever! Ah, you'll see what tears make grow!"

It was all hard for me to put together, but I understand, dimly, that this boy, born for joy, was looking out upon sorrow—something he had never known and wasn't fitted for.

"Davy," I says, "stop the riddles and tell me what you are going to do. The cows are out of joint. Don't make things worse."

"I know and you'll know—all in good time, daddy," says Dave, very thoughtful. "The poor rebels—poor Johnny Reb—sure to get licked—and nothing to eat—nothing to wear—and plenty of fighting—there's not much fun in that for you must—forgive—a—poor Johnny Reb!"

"Not on your life!" says I, hard as nails. "I'll not forgive any rebel. This roof won't harbor none. Every timber in it was cut on free soil with free white hands. Every nail in it from Union. And all of 'em together means 'E Pluribus Unum!' Any rebel's got to get from under mighty quick."

"But, suppose he was pressed in?" says Dave. "Every day there are men pressed into the army from this neighborhood, some of them almost as good as we are. Suppose he couldn't help it?"

"Davy," says I, "you been away and you don't know the news. There's no one pressed in nowadays."

"Yes, there is, daddy," answers Dave, nice and soft.

"Well, then," says I, a little angry I expect it's me that don't know the news. I haven't heard of it hereabouts. Anyhow, this house refused to shelter Tories in the Revolution, but opened all its door and windows to General George Washington; and do think I'll allow the same walls to be a rebel!"

"General Washington was a rebel himself," says Dave, solemn as an owl.

"Well," I says, a little confused, that was different. A rebel who succeeds in his rebellion is not a rebel. These rebels won't. Washington fought for freedom. They are fighting for slavery. How do you expect 'em to win?"

"Anyhow, daddy, if you had to have a rebel," says Dave, "you'd rather have him in a butternut uniform than blue one?"

"Why, of course," says I, "a rebel in Union uniform is—well, you know what he is. We shoot 'em on sight."

"Don't them—if it's the other way with the uniform?" asks Dave.

"I expect they do," says I, "though I don't hear much of their doings."

For a while Dave just sits there and smiles. Then he says in that soft way he had:

"There is Evelyn under this Union roof!"

"Oh," says I, "she's a woman and don't count—except fool-talk that gets others crazy! Is that what you're thinking of?"

"But, daddy, the roof will always give her shelter?"

"Why, of course," says I. "And a thanking now and then!"

We smiled together, and then Dave's eyes fell out of mine.

After some silence he says:

"Daddy, you ought to have told me!"

"Told you what?" I asks.

"That Jon loved—"

"That again!"

He sees me flare up and comes and puts his hand over my mouth, getting on his feet like an old man.

"Sh! Sh! It's not too late to make things right—some of them. Daddy, I'm sleepy! Don't wake me. Let me be as late as I want. And tired—yes, actually tired! I've done nothing but loaf all my life—yet I'm tired. I never was so tired since I was born. Now, what do you know of that? Well, good-by, daddy."

"Good-by You mean good night, son?"

Dave laughs and says:

"I'm thinking of morning tonight."

"Yes, that's so," says I, with a feeling in my breast. "We got to go tomorrow! And early!"

He didn't seem to be thinking of that.

"It is good to sleep when you are tired — so very tired! Mother! I'm thinking of my mother tonight! I never knew her, did I, daddy?"

"No," says I, choking up. "But Jon did."

"Yet, I know, too, what she was—I know all about her tonight for the

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

Conflict Will Be One of Exhaustion After the Regulars Have Done Their Work

DECLARING that the war will be one of exhaustion, after the regular armies have done their work, and that final success will depend on the raw recruits of the countries involved, Colonel E. D. Swinton details some of the sensational fighting in Belgium and northern France. He relates from the British point of view how Emperor William massed 750,000 soldiers north of La Bassee and hurled assault after assault against the allies' line in a supreme effort to break through and reach Calais ro Dunkirk before November 26th.

Of these 750,000 troops, 250,000 were fresh men, "hastily raised and trained." The main onslaughts were made against the British front, the colonel reports, and the British machine guns and rifles mowed down the ranks of the Germans repeatedly.

When General Joffre finally sent French reinforcements to the British line the British soldiers were exhausted.

Colonel Swinton, who is attached to the intelligence department of the British general staff in the field, points out the difference between the German regular army and the kaiser's newly raised troops. While praising both kinds of soldiers as brave and heroic, he says the veteran Prussian guards soon recovered from the effects of the withering fire of former battles, while the kaiser's new troops have not yet recovered from blows inflicted by the British a month ago.

Admitting the losses have been enormous on the British side, Colonel Swinton says the efficiency of the British regulars has not been impaired. The gaps have been filled, the sacrifices made up and the allied line stands firm, while awaiting whatever the future has in store.

British Hold Long Line.

Colonel Swinton's account gives a review of the six weeks of fighting prior to November 26. He deals with the work of the British army as a whole, explaining its movement from the river Aisne to the Belgian frontier to prolong the left flank of the French army. In attempting this he says the British force was compelled to assume resonsibility for a very extended section of the front.

Colonel Swinton points out, as did General French, commander-in-chief of the British forces, that the British held only one-twelfth of the line, so that the greater share of the common task of opposing te enemy fell and still falls to the French, while the Belgians played an almost vital part.

With the fall of Antwerp, the Germans made every effort to push forward a besieging force toward the west, and hastened to bring up a new army corps which had been hastily raised and trained, their object being to drive the allies out of Belgium, and break through to Dunkirk and Calais, says Colonel Swinton. Altogether they had 250,000 fresh men. Eventually the Germans had north of La Brassee about 14 corps and eight cavalry divisions—that is, "a force of 750,000 men—with which to attempt to drive the allies into the sea. In addition, there was immensely powerful armament and heavy siege artillery, which also had been brought up from around Antwerp."

British Check Huge Numbers.

The official British "eye-witness" tells of the blows delivered by the Germans at Nieuport, Dixmude and Ypres, where "at first the allies were greatly outnumbered." For a whole month the British army around Ypres succeeded in holding its ground against repeated onslaughts made by vastly superior forces.

The writer goes into details of the German attacks and describes how they were frustrated by the allies. The British force, says Colonel Swinton, which consisted all along of the same units, had to "withstand an almost continuous bombardment and to meet one desperate assault after another, each carried out by fresh units from the large numbers which the Germans were devoting to the operation."

"Finally the French came to the Britons' assistance, and never was help more welcome, for by then our small local reserves had again and again been thrown into the fight in the execution of counter attacks, and our men were exhausted by the incessant fighting."

The British front has been considerably shortened now, and in addition has been reinforced, while a lull in the activities enabled the commanders to readjust their forces, strengthen their positions and bring up reserves. There has, therefore, "been a great general improvement in the conditions under which we are carrying on the fight."

Of the fighting which preceded this reorganization, the writer says it was due solely to the resource, initiative and endurance of the regimental officers and men that success lay with the British. He continues:

"As the struggle swayed backward and forward through wood and hamlet, the fighting assumed a most confused and desperate character. The units became inextricably mixed, and in many cases, to strengthen some threatened point or to fill a gap, the officers had to collect and throw into the fight what men they could, regardless of the units to which they belonged.

Heavy Losses Not in Vain.

"Our casualties have been severe, but we have been fighting a battle, and a battle implies casualties, and heavy as they have been, it must be remembered that they have not been suffered in vain.

"The duty of the French, Belgians and British in the western theatre of operations has been to act as a containing force; in other words, to hold on to and to keep occupied as many of the enemy as possible while the Russians were attacking in the east. In this we have succeeded in playing our part, and by our resistance have contributed materially toward the success of the campaign.

"Moreover, our losses have not impaired our fighting efficiency. The troops have required only a slight respite to be able to continue the action with as much determination as ever. They are physically fit and well fed, and have suffered merely from the fatigue, which is inseparable from a protracted struggle such as they have been through.

"The severest handling by the enemy has never had more than a temporary effect on their spirits, which have soon recovered owing to the years of discipline and training to which the officers and men have been accustomed.

"The value of such preparation is as noticeable on the side of the enemy as on our own. The phenomenal losses suffered by the Germans' new formations have been remarkable, and they were in part due to their lack of training. Moreover, though at the first onset these formations advanced to the attack as bravely as their active corps, they have not by any means shown the same recuperative powers.

"The Twenty-seventh corps, for instance, which is a new formation composed principally of men with only seven to twelve weeks' training, has not yet recovered from its first encounter with the British infantry around Becelaere, northeast of Ypres, a month ago.

"On the other hand, the guard corps, in spite of having suffered severely in Belgium, of having been thrown headlong across the Oise river at Guise, and having lost large numbers on the plain of Compiegne and on the banks of the Aisne river, advanced against Ypres on Nov. 11 as bravely as they did on Aug. 20."

Sacrifices of Allies.

The allies, continues Colonel Swinton, have undergone great sacrifices to defend against tremendous odds a line that could only be maintained by making these sacrifices, but the fact that the situation has been relieved is no reason for assuming that the enemy has abandoned his intentions of pressing through to the sea.

The writer points out that the Germans continue to attack with great courage, but little abated by failure, and while they have not succeeded in gaining the Straits of Dover, they have been enabled to consolidate their position on the western frontier and retain all but a small portion of Belgium.

"As well as they have fought, however," continues the narrative, "it is doubtful if their achievements are commensurate with their losses, which recently have been largely due to a lack of training and a comparative lack of discipline of the improvised units they put in the field."

Colonel Swinton concludes with the statement as to the war being one of exhaustion.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS MAKE SANITARY CITY OF VERA CRUZ

THE occupation of Vera Cruz cost the people of the United States approximately $10,000,000, but has left the ancient and important seaport the cleanest and most sanitary city in Mexico. In capturing the city and organizing for its protection, the American forces lost 19 men. Sixty others were wounded in the fighting, but a few days after Rear Admiral Fletcher and General Funston had taken charge of affairs order was restored and the task of cleaning up the city was begun.

Forty-six warships and 1,000 soldiers, marines and bluejackets were called into action following the refusal of General Huerta to accede to the demand of Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, in command at Tampico, for a salute of 21 guns to the American flag when a paymaster and several marines of the gunboat Dolphin were arrested by officers of the federal army at Tampico on April 9. The capture of Vera Cruz occurred on April 21. General Funston and 5,200 men took charge on April 30, and on November 21 the American forces withdrew, leaving the seaport to fall into the hands of General Carranza and his military backers.

Red Cross Took Charge of Work.

From April 23, two days after the occupation of Vera Cruz, to Sept. 2, the American Red Cross maintained headquarters and carried on active work of relief. This was early limited to cases of suffering, due either directly or indirectly to American occupation of Vera Cruz. Many federal soldiers left the city panic-stricken when the Americans landed, deserting their wives and families. Others remained with the army and were lost to their dependents. Families of wounded soldiers also came in for early and careful attention.

As a rule, there is much dysentery and typhoid fever in Vera Cruz during the months from May to August. To offset this, the water supply was inspected. Filthy wells were sealed or filled, and the greatest of precaution was taken to insure pure water. All within the American lines were vaccinated for typhoid fever and smallpox.

Stagnant pools and puddles of water were drained off or filled with gravel and sand. People were instructed not to use cow's milk unless it was boiled. Perhaps the most noteworthy feat of the United States forces was the practical eradication of malaria and the wiping out of breeding places for malaria mosquitoes.

The ancient and notorious fortress of San Juan de Ulloa, in the harbor of Vera Cruz, never cleaned in its entire history of several centuries, was cleansed thoroughly. Tons of sulphur and soap, much steam and many days of hard labor were required on the part of American soldiers and native laborers before the army sanitary officers gave their approval to the job.

All prisoners who had been incarcerated in cells that had no sanitary equipment or other modern conveniences were liberated.

Prior to the American occupation, Vera Cruz was sorely afflicted with flies. Tons of garbage were carted from restaurants and cafes, and a system for the regular collection of garbage was established. The tuberculosis problem of Vera Cruz was also attacked. Red Cross nurses found conditions that beggar description, but they made a brave effort to demonstrate the dangers in the spread of the disease and to teach Mexicans to live in sanitary rather than filthy surroundings.

RED CROSS AT WORK ON BATTLEFIFLD

The continued assaults of the German cavalry in the vicinity of Dixmude and Nieuport cost the lives of many allies. Here is shown a Red Cross party treating a wounded Belgian soldier who was trapped by the Germans in his burrow and badly wounded.

HE'S TEUTONS' NATIONAL HERO

GENERAL VON HINDENBURG

THE kaiser has promoted General Paul von Hindenburg to the rank of field marshal and conferred upon him the special class of the iron cross. Berlin newspapers express pleasure over the promotion of General von Hindenburg. The Berliner Tageblatt comments as follows: "It is fitting that the first man to receive the rank since the death of Field Marshal Count von Schleiffen, the great teacher of the Clausewitzian von Moltkean art of war, should be Von Hindenburg, who has repeatedly demonstrated the teachings of the great master—namely, that German leaders must know how to inflict a decisive defeat even with inferior numbers.

"The victory of Tannenburg holds good in Poland what he promised in East Prussia, and in his advance to the Vistula, his retirement to the frontier and by his new blow at the slowly following enemy. He has always remained master of the situation. The German nation has confidence that Field Marshal von Hindenburg will do all within the limits of human power to defend the eastern borders and overthrow its most dangerous enemy."

Prisoners of War Build Island City

THIRTY thousand prisoners of war, captured since the opening of hostilities in Europe, have built homes for themselves on Kenyermezo, an island in the Danube river, just opposite the picturesque Cathedral of Gran, where the Hungarian primate lives. The town has a big square and regular streets that are paved.

The settlement has a general for governor and a sanitary staff to watch over its health. Several weeks ago cholera broke out among the Russian and Servian prisoners. Fifteen hundred were infected. Of these 700 died but the sanitary staff fought hard to overcome the disease and succeeded. The doctors vaccinated 30,000 men in five days. At the present time only a few consumptive patients and several sufferers from typhoid fever are in the hospital. Already the government has spent $100,000 for clothing for its prisoners.

The great problem at the beginning of the war was feeding these enormous numbers. The law prescribes that prisoners of war must receive the rations which are given to Austrian soldiers in times of peace. The prisoners get meat only three times a week and as much porridge, cabbage, potatoes and bread as they want. They are enabled to buy fresh bread with their daily pay.

The Russian prisoners have formed a choir which is conducted by two professional singers, one from the Coliseum in Moscow, the other from a cafe chantant in Kieff.

The prisoners work eight hours daily, and when they return from work many of them whittle toys, which they may sell to any visitors who come to the settlement. When all the houses have been completed the prisoners will make an aqueduct, drains and an electric railway.

Soon after the war had started in earnest the wheat and rye harvest was completed and the figures of the total results proved satisfactory. Bread and corn experts were stopped in Austria and Hungary so that calculations might be made whether the available quantities obtained from the harvest would be sufficient to keep the nation in bread until another harvest was forthcoming.

Joffre Directs the Big Army by Wire

Gen. Joffre's headquarters, the nerve center that moves more than 2,000,000 men, is a village schoolhouse 70 miles behind the firing line.

No cannon, machine gun or rifle fire can be heard. An air of repose surrounds the headquarters, but life is intense; also a 24-hour day of study and acts of judgment.

Gen. Joffre has six subordinate nerve centers in the six armies into which the field forces are divided.

The generals commanding the armies are Pau, Foch, Dalstein, Franche d'Esperray, Castelnau and Manoury. Each, with his general staff, is connected by direct telegraph and telephone wires with headquarters.

Gen. Joffre is also in direct and frequent communication with Field Marshal Sir John French, of the British army, and with Belgian headquarters; also with Bordeaux and Paris.

Except for a few forester guards, there are no soldiers in Gen. Joffre's village except the young men on his staff, picked for their talents among the 50,000 officers of France. The roads of approach are watched by gendarmes.

Gen. Joffre, when he goes to the headquarters of one of the armies, has an automobile fitted as an office. He himself appears grave, calm and in vigorous health.

The headquarters of a commanding general used to be distinguished by the orderlies and horses in front. Now 15 or 20 long, high-power motor cars are usually lined up in the playground of the school house. There is no tooting of horns. The cars come and go quietly and swiftly.

The representative of the British war office, Col. Yarde-Buller, arrives, or the Russian military agent or an officer from the front or a delegate from the government, but for the most part there is little coming or going. The vast business is transacted by wire.

Ther haint no substitute fer youth that won't rub off.

Worryin' about what people would think has kept many a feller from succeedin'.

A DRAMATIC WAR INCIDENT

Iron Cross Pinned on Breast of Briton, Under Fire.

This dramatic story of battlefield heroism has reached Paris:

During a recent combat German troops atacked the British trenches, but were repulsed. They retired to their own trenches, taking with them their wounded, but one of the latter was overlooked and left behind. A comrade, observing him, left the German trenches to effect a rescue, but was almost immediately killed by the British fire, a score of bullets piercing him.

A British officer, however, realized the situation and, having given the order "Cease fire," himself went out upon the open to pick up the wounded German.

He was struck by several bullets and badly wounded, but the Germans, as soon as they saw what his object was, also order the "Cease fire." Thereupon the British officer staggered to the fallen man and carried him to the German lines.

A German officer received him with a salute and, calling for cheers, pinned upon the breast of the British hero an iron cross, which he took from his own breast. Then the Britisher returned to his own trenches. He was recommended for the Victoria cross for this notable example of chivalry, but succumbed to his wounds.

Tarzan of the Apes
by Edgar Rice Burroughs
(Norman Bean)

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CHAPTER XXVIII.

Lord Ape-Man.

Finally they passed the danger point, and Tarzan reduced their speed.

"Suppose I should ask him?" ventured Tarzan.

"He would scarcely accede to the demand of a stranger," said the girl. "Especially one who wanted me himself."

"Terkoz did," said Tarzan grimly.

Jane porter shuddered and looked fearfully up at the giant figure beside her, for she knew he meant the great anthropoid he had killed in her defense.

"This is not an African jungle," she said. "You are no longer a savage beast. You are a gentleman, and gentlemen do not kill in cold blood."

"I am still a wild beast at heart," he said in a low voice, as though to himself.

Again they were silent for a time.

"Jane Porter," said the man at length, "if you were free, would you marry me?"

She did not reply at once, but he waited patiently.

The girl was trying to collect her thoughts.

What did she know of this strange creature at her side? What did he know of himself? Who was he? Who were his parents?

Why, his very name echoed his mysterious origin and his savage life.

He had no name. Could she be happy with this jungle waif? Could she find anything in common with a husband whose life had been spent in the tree-tops of an African wilderness, frolicking and fighting with fierce anthropoids; tearing his food from the quivering flanks of fresh-killed prey, sinking his strong teeth into the raw flesh, and tearing away his portion, while his mates growled and fought about him for their share?

Could he ever rise to her social sphere? Could she bear to think of sinking to his? Would either of them be happy?

"You do not answer," he said. "Do you shrink from wounding me?"

"I do not know what answer to make," said Jane Porter sadly. "I do not know my own mind."

"You do not love me, then?" he asked in a level tone.

"Do not ask me. You will be happier without me. You were never meant for the restrictions and conventionalities of civilization. It would become irksome to you. In a little while you would long for the freedom of your old life—to which I am as totally unfitted as you to mine."

"I think I understand you," he replied quietly. "I shall not urge you, for I would rather see you happy than to be happy myself. And I see now that you could not be happy with—an ape."

There was the faintest tinge of bitterness in his voice.

"Don't," she remonstrated. "Don't say that. You don't understand."

But ere she could go on, a sudden turn in the road brought them into the midst of a little hamlet.

Before them stood Clayton's car, surrounded by the party he had brought from the cottage.

At the sight of Jane, cries of relief and delight broke from every lip, and, as Tarzan's car stopped beside the other, Professor Porter caught his daughter in his arms.

For a moment no one noticed Tarzan, sitting silently in his seat.

Clayton was the first to remember, and, turning, held out his hand.

"How can we ever thank you?" he exclaimed. "You have saved us all. You called me by name at the cottage, but I do not seem to recall yours, though there is something very familiar about you.

"It is as though I had known you well under very different conditions a long time ago."

Tarzan smiled as he took the proffered hand.

"You are quite right, M. Clayton," he said in French. "You will pardon me if I do not speak to you in English. I am just learning it, and while I understand it fairly well, I speak it very poorly."

"But who are you?" insisted Clayton, speaking in French this time himself.

"Tarzan of the apes."

Clayton started back in surprise.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed. "It is true."

Professor Porter and Mr. Philander pressed forward to add their thanks to Clayton's, and to voice their surprise and pleasure at seeing this jungle friend so far from his native home.

The party now entered the modest little hostelry, where Clayton soon made arrangements for their entertainment.

They were sitting in the little, stuffy parlor when the distant chugging of an approaching automobile caught their attention.

Mr. Philander, who was sitting near the window, looked out as the machine drew in sight, finally stopping beside the other cars.

"Bless me!" said Mr. Philander, a shade of annoyance in his tone. "It is Mr. Canler. I had hoped—er—I had thought or—er—how very happy we should be that he was not caught in the fire," he ended lamely.

"Tut-tut, Mr. Philander," said Professor Porter, "Tut-tut. I have often admonished my pupils to count ten before speaking. Were I you, Mr. Philander, I should count at least a thousand, and then maintain a discreet silence."

"Bless me, yes!" acquiesced Mr. Philander. "But who is the clerical-appearing gentleman with him?"

Jane Porter blanched.

Clayton moved uneasily in his chair.

Professor Porter removed his spectacles nervously, and breathed upon them, but replaced them on his nose without wiping.

The ubiquitous Esmeralda grunted.

Only Tarzan did not comprehend.

Presently Robert Canler burst into the room.

"Thank Heaven!" he cried. "I feared the worst until I saw your car, Clayton. I was cut off on the south road and had to go away back to town, and then strike east to this road. I thought we'd never reach the cottage."

No one seemed very enthusiastic. Tarzan eyed Robert Canler as Sabor eyed his prey.

Jane Porter glanced at him and coughed nervously.

"Mr. Canler," she said, "this is M. Tarzan, an old friend."

Canler turned and extended his hand. Tarzan rose and bowed as only D'Arnot could have taught a gentleman to do it, but he did not seem to see Canler's hand.

Nor did Canler appear to notice the oversight.

"This is the Rev. Mr. Tousley, Jane," said Canler turning to the clerical party behind him. "Mr. Tousley, Miss Porter."

Mr. Tousley bowed and beamed.

Canler introduced him to the others.

"We can have the ceremony at once, Jane," said Canler. "Then you and I can catch the midnight train in town."

Tarzan understood the plan instantly. He glanced out of half-closed eyes at Jane Porter, but he did not move.

The girl hesitated. The room was tense with the silence of taut nerves.

All eyes turned toward Jane Porter, awaiting her reply.

"Can't we wait a few days?" she asked. "I am all unstrung. I have been through so much today."

Canler felt the hostility that emanated from each member of the party. It made him angry.

"We have waited as long as I intend to wait," he said roughly. "You have promised to marry me. I shall be played with no longer. I have the license and here is the clergyman.

"Come, Mr. Tousley; come Jane. There are witnesses aplenty—more than enough," he added with a disagreeable inflection, and taking Jane by the arm, he started to lead her toward the waiting minister.

But scarcely had he taken a single step ere a heavy hand closed upon his arm with a grip of steel.

Another hand shot to his throat, and in a moment he was being shaken high above the floor, as a cat might shake a mouse.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

THE RETURN OF TARZAN WILL BE THE EVENT OF NEXT WEEK

ONE good story leads to another. This week the Blade prints the concluding chapters of Tarzan of the Apes. Maybe the end is not wholly satisfactory. Some readers want everybody married and happy in the last chapter. But that kind of conclusion to Tarzan of the Apes would seem out of place.

The story is unique from the beginning. It has been a long time since we have received so many commendations of a story printed in these columns. From the letters received and the interest manifested in this blood-stirring tale, we feel justified in letting our readers know of the further adventures of Tarzan. Hence we expect to print, beginning next week, The Return of Tarzan.

It is needless to say that every reader of the former will welcome eagerly the appearance of the old hero in the midst of new surroundings, with a new plot. Tarzan's thrilling experiences never end. There is something doing every minute, whether he is with civilized human beings or among the wild beasts of the jungle.

No one should give further regret because Tarzan does not marry the woman he loves, in the final chapter of the story just ending. Destiny, under perfect control of the author, intended him for further adventures, and anyway, all will come right in due time.

We want our readers—at least those of them who like fiction that stirs the blood and makes the spinal column tingle under a liberal sprinkling of goose pimples—to be ready for The Return of Tarzan. It will be the event of next week among Blade readers.

Tarzan of the Apes

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Jane Porter turned in horrified surprise toward Tarzan.

And, as she loked into his face, she saw the crimson band upon his forehead that she had seen that other day in far distant Africa, when Tarzan of the apes had closed in mortal combat with the great anthropoid—Terkoz.

She kne wthat murder lay in that savage heart, and with a little cry of horror she sprang forward to plead with the ape-man. But her fears were more for Tarzan than for Canler. She realized the stern retribution which justice metes to the murderer.

Before she could reach them, though, Clayton had jumped to Tarzan's side and attempted to drag Canler from his grasp.

With a single sweep of one mighty arm the Engfilishman was hurled across the room, and then Jane Porter laid a firm white hand upon Tarzan's wrist and looked up into his eyes.

"For my sake," she said.

The grasp upon Canler's throat relaxed.

Tarzan looked into the face before him.

"Do you wish this to live?" he asked in surprise.

"I do not wish him to die at your hands, my friend," she replied. "I do not wish you to become a murderer."

Tarzan removed his hand from Canler's throat.

"Do you release her from her promise?" he asked. "It is the price of your life."

Canler, gasping for breath, nodded.

"Will you go away and never molest her further?"

Again the man nodded his head, his face distorted by fear of the death that had been so close.

Tarzan released him, and Canler staggered toward the door. In another moment he was gone, and the terror-stricken preacher with him.

Tarzan turned toward Jane Porter.

"May I speak with you for a moment alone?" he asked.

The girl nodded and started toward the door leading to the narrow veranda of the little hotel. She passed out to await Tarzan, and so did not hear the conversation which followed.

"Wait!" cried Professor Porter, as Tarzan was about to follow.

The professor had been stricken dumb with surprise by the rapid developments of the past few minutes.

"Before we go further, sir, I should like an explanation of the events which have just transpired.

"By what right, sir, did you interfere between my daughter and Mr. Canler? I had profised him her hand, sir, and regardless of our personal likes or dislikes, sir, that promise must be kept."

"I interfered, Professor Porter," replied Tarzan, "because your daughter does not love Mr. Canler. She does not wish to marry him. That is enough for me to know."

"You do not know what you have done," said Professor Porter. "Now he will dubtless refuse to marry her."

"He most certainly will," said Tarzan emphatically.

"And further," added Tarzan, "you need not fear that your pride will suffer, Professor Porter, for you will be able to pay Canler what you owe him the moment you reach home."

"Tut-tut, sir!" exclaimed Professor Porter. "What do you mean?"

"Your treasure has been found," said Tarzan.

"What—what is that you are saying?" cried the professor. "You are mad. It cannot be."

"It is, though. It was I who stole it, not knowing either its value or to whom it belonged. I saw the sailors bury it, and apelike, I had to dig it up and bury it again elsewhere.

"When D'Arnot told me what it was and what it meant to you, I returned to the jungle and recovered it. It had caused so much crime and suffering and sorrow that D'Arnot thought it best not to attempt to bring the treasure itself on here, as had been my intention, so I have brought a letter of credit instead.

"Here it is, Professor Porter." Tarzan drew an envelope from his pocket and handed it to the astonished professor. "Two hundred and forty-one thousand dollars.

"The treasure was most carefully appraised by experts, but lest there should be any question in your mind, D'Arnot himself bought it and is holding it for you, should you prefer the treasure to the credit."

"To the already great burden of the obligations we owe you, sir," said Professor Porter, with trembling voice, "is now added this greatest of all services. You have given me the means to save my honor."

Clayton, who had left the room after Canler, now returned.

"Pardon me," he said. "I think we had better try to reach town before dark and take the first train out of this forest. A native just rode by from the north, who reports that the fire is moving slowly in this direction."

This announcement broke up further conversation, and the entire party went out to the waiting machines.

Clayton, with Jane Porter, the professor, and Esmeralda, occupied Clayton's car, while Tarzan took Mr. Philander in with him.

"Bless me!" exclaimed Mr. Philander, as the car moved off after Clayton's machine. "Who would ever have thought it possible? The last time I saw you you were a veritable wildman, skipping about among the branches of a tropical African forest, and now you are driving me along a Wisconsin road in a French automobile. Bless me! But it is most remarkable."

"Yes," assented Tarzan, and then, after a pause: "Mr. Philander, do you recall the details of the finding and burying of three skeletons found in my cabin beside that African jungle?"

"Very distinctly, sir; very distinctly," replied Mr. Philander.

"Was there anything peculiar about any of those skeletons?"

Mr. Philander eyed Tarzan narrowly.

"Why do you ask?"

"It means a great deal to me to know," replied Tarzan. "Your answer may clear up a mystery. It can do no worse, at any rate, than to leave it still a mystery.

"I have been entertaining a theory concerning those skeletons for the past two months, and I want you to answer my question to the best of your knowledge—were the three skeletons you buried all human skeletons?"

"No," said Mr. Philander, "the smallest one, the one found in the crib was the skeleton of an anthropoid ape."

"Thank you," said Tarzan.

In the car ahead, Jane Porter was thinking fast and furiously. She had felt the purpose for which Tarzan had asked a few words with her, and she knew that she must be prepared to give him an answer in the very near future.

He was not the sort of person one could put off, and somehow that very thought made her wonder if she did not really fear him.

Could she love where she feared?

She realized the spell that had been upon her in the depths of that far-off jungle, but there was no spell of enchantment now in prosaic Wisconsin.

Nor did the immaculate young Frenchman appeal to the primal woman in her as had the stalwart forestgod.

Did she love him? She did not know—now.

She glanced at Clayton out of the corner of her eye. Was not here a man trained in the same school of environment in which she had been trained—with position and culture such as she had been taught to consider as the essentials to congenial association?

Did not her best judgment point to this young English nobleman, whose love she knew to be of the sort a civilized woman should crave as the logical mate for such as she?

Could she love Clayton? She could see no reason why she could not. She was not calculating by nature, but training, environment and heredity had all combined to teach her to reason, even in matters of the heart.

That she had been carried off her feet by the strength of the young giant when his great arms were about her in the distant African forest, and again today, in the Wisconsin woods, seemed to her only attributable to a temporary mental reversion to type on her part—to the appeal of the primeval man to the primeval woman in her nature.

If he should never touch her again, she reasoned, she would never feel attracted toward him. She had not loved him, then. It had been nothing more than a hallucination, induced by excitement and by personal contact.

Excitement would not always mark their future relations, should she marry him, and the power of personal contact would be dulled by familiarity.

Again she glanced at Clayton. He was very handsome and every inch a gentleman. She should be very proud of such a husband.

And then he spoke—a minute sooner or a minute later might have made all the difference in the world to three lives. But chance stepped in and pointed out to Clayton the psychological moment.

"You are free now, Jane," he said. "Won't you say 'yes?' I will devote my life to making you happy."

"Yes," she whispered.

That evening, in the little waiting-room at the station, Tarzan caught Jane Porter alone for a moment.

"You are free now, Jane," he said; "and I have come across the ages out of the past from the lair of the primeval man to claim you—for your sake I have become civilized—for your sake I have crosed oceans and continents—for your sake I will be whatever you will me to be. I can make you happy. Jane, in the life you know and love best. Will you marry me?"

For the first time she realized the depths of the man's love—all that he had accomplished in so short a time solely for love of her.

Turning her head, she buried her face in her arms.

What had she done? Because she had been afraid she might succumb to the pleas of this giant, she had burned her bridges behind her—in her groundless apprehension that she might make a terrible mistake, she had made a worse one.

And then she told him the truth, word by word, without attempting to shield herself or condone her error.

"What can we do?" he asked. "You have admitted that you love me. You know that I love you; but I do not know the ethics of society by which you are governed. I shall leave the decision to you, for you know best what will be for your eventual welfare."

"I cannot tell him, Tarzan," she said. "He, too, loves me, and he is a good man. I could never face you nor any other honest person if I repudiated my promise.

"I shall have to keep it. And you must help me bear the burden, though we may not see each other again after tonight."

The others were entering the room, and Tarzan turned toward the little window.

But he saw nothing without, though within he saw a patch of greensward surrounded by a matted mass of gorgeous tropical plants and flowers, and, above, the waving foliage of mighty trees, and, over all, the blue of an equatorial sky.

In the center of the greensward a young woman sat upon a little mound of earth, and beside her sat a young giant. And they ate pleasant fruit and looked into each other's eyes and smiled. They were very happy, and they were all alone.

His thoughts were broken in upon by the station-agent, who entered asking if there was a gentleman by the name of Tarzan in the party.

"I am Tarzan," said the ape-man.

"Here is a message for you, forwarded from Baltimore. It is a cablegram from Paris."

Tarzan took the nevelope and tore it open. The message was from D'Arnot. It read:

Finger-prints prove you Greystoke. Congratulations. D'Arnot.

As Tarzan finished reading, Clayton entered, and came toward him with extended hand.

Here was the man who had Tarzan's title and Tarzan's estates, and was going to marry the woman whom Tarzan loved—the woman who loved Tarzan.

A single word would make a great difference in this man's life.

It would take away his title and his lands and his castles, and—it would take them away from Jane Porter also.

"I say, old man," cried Clayton, "I haven't had a chance to thank you for all you've done for us. It seems as though you had you hands full saving our lives in Africa and here.

"I'm awfully glad you came on. We must get better acquainted. I often thought about you, you know, and the remarkable circumstances of your environment.

"If it's any of my business, how the deuce did you ever get into that bally jungle?"

"I don't know," said Tarzan quietly. "I was born there. My mother was an ape, and, of course, she couldn't tell me anything about it. I never knew who my father was."

THE END.

To find the number of gallons of water in a cistern or tank:

If rectangular, multiply the three dimensions in feet, together and multiply the result by 7½.

FATTENING THE CHICKENS

A great many farmers send their poultry to market in a poor and unattractive condition and thus lose several cents per pound on the transaction. Others sell to the poultry buyer, who feeds them into condition to command the top-notch price. The farmer himself should have these extra cents per pound, for very often they mean the difference between profit and loss in the poultry growing business. Fattening chickens for market is not a matter requiring expert skill or extended knowledge. The requisites are comparative inaction. If one wishes to do the thing in the quickest way, it will pay to construct crates, each holding about a half dozen birds. Properly made, they may be piled up one on top of the other and take up little space. The room where the crates are kept may well be a little dark, as this will tend to make the birds more contented and not prompt them to attempt much exercise. A slide door should be made in the side of the crate to allow for admission and removal of the birds, as well as for feeding.

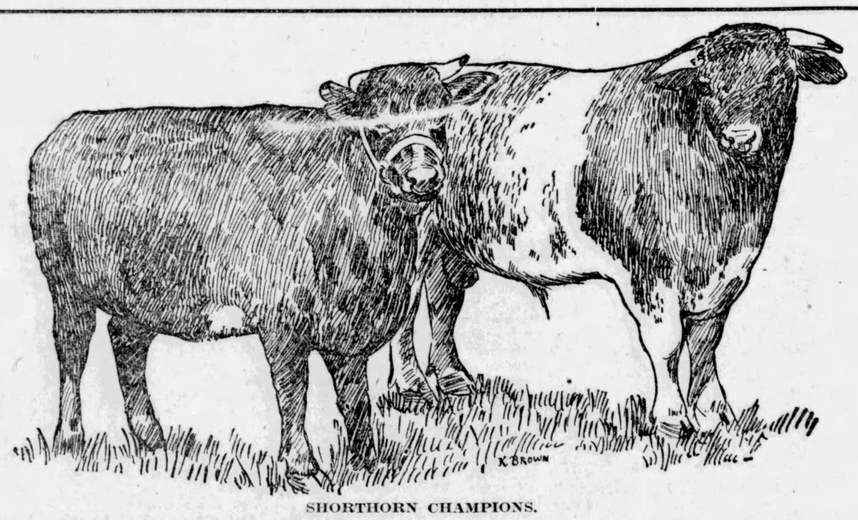
If one does not wish to go to the trouble of constructing special coops, any small box or enclosure will answer the same purpose. Birds taken from the range and placed in restricted quarters should be in a first-class condition in from 14 to 21 days. The feed should be entirely of a soft mash, preferably mixed up with sour milk. It may be composed of almost any combination of cornmeal, wheat bran, barley meal, buckwheat, meal, or ground oats. The main point is to have the material ground very fine. The milk, if available, will take the place of other animal food.

During the first week of confinement the birds must be fed lightly, never allowing them quite all they will eat. This is to prevent digestive troubles caused by the change of diet. Better feed them at least three times a day during the first week. After that, two feeds will answer the purpose. Care should be taken that only just enough food be given, that is, what they will clean up quickly. It is a good plan to feed in a dish or trough, removing it after they have eaten what they desire. Overfeeding at the commencement may result in loss of appetite that two or three weeks will scarcely overcome.

Grit should be given as often as two or three times a week. I would not keep a large quantity by the birds, but instead feed them frequently what they need. Fresh water is necessary at least twice each day. Keep the crates and coops in good condition and as free from parasites as possible. To this end disinfect and spray the quarters and dust the birds with a good insect powder. Milk is the best and usually one of the most available foods to be had on the farm. Where it is not obtainable 10 or 15 per cent. of the ration may be of blood meal or beef scrap. Soak this in water for 12 hours before mixing it with the mash.

Two weeks of feeding will usually change the condition of the cockerels and cull pullets to an appreciable extent. It seldom pays to feed more than three. Four weeks of this treatment may be advisable in some cases, but the profit is largely reduced. Birds fresh from the range will put on flesh rapidly. It is not the very fat birds which bring the most money, but a reasonably good condition wins the top-notch price.—C. H. Chesley, in Farmers' Guide.

FINISHING YEARLINGS IN THE DRY LOT



SHORTHORN CHAMPIONS.

BY PROFESSOR J. H. SKINNER.

Several years ago Professor Cochel, who was then my associate in the department of animal husbandry, assisted me in an experiment in finishing yearling calves in dry lots as compared to the pasture. The results obtained may be briefly summarized as follows:

Calves given a full feed of grain from November to May made more rapid and cheaper gains, obtained a higher finish, sold at a higher price and returned a greater profit fed in a dry lot than when finished on the pasture.

The full-fed calves when turned on grass shrunk so much during the first 10 days that it required from two to three weeks to bring them back to their original weight.

Steers fed in the dry lot consumed a greater amount of concentrates than while on the pasture.

The beef of the future must come from the farms of the middle west and the feeder who, in the fall of the year, buys calves with a view to finishing them for market in such condition that they will sell as prime yearlings should realize that he is entering into a feeding proposition that will require from nine to 12 months for its completion.

In order to make the greatest financial success from the venture he should select calves showing pronounced beef types, quality, early maturity, large capacity for feed and the "milk fat" which has been secured by having suckled the dam until placed in the feed lot.

The calves should, if possible, be taught to eat grain before weaning in order that there may be no loss in weight or condition when required to depend entirely upon themselves for sustenance. These two factors are only under control of the man who finishes calves of his own raising and who should logically follow the production of yearling beef in the corn belt.

For him who makes a business of feeding cattle rather than producing them, the western ranges must furnish the material for the feed lot, which means that the calves will necessarily have lost much of the "bloom" carried at weaning time and also be entirely unaccustomed to the feeds used for production of beef in the corn belt, both of which will result in a longer feeding period where prime yearling beef is produced.

When calves are first placed in the feed lot they should be given the most palatable feed that can be obtained until they have learned to eat. Most excellent results in starting them can be secured from a grain mixture of shelled corn, bran and oats mixed in equal proportions by weight, adding one part of linseed meal to 10 parts of the grain mixture.

For roughage, good, bright clover or alfalfa hay and corn silage are most useful. After they have learned to eat grain, the expensive feeds, such as bran and oats, may be dropped from the ration and the more concentrated feeds such as corn, cotton seed or linseed meal increased according to appetite, and fed in connection with good roughage during the winter.

This method of treatment will result in an increase of approximately two pounds per head daily for six months. When high grade calves are given a full feed during this period on such rations they will sell from 25 cents to 50 cents per hundred below the prices paid for cattle of equal quality and type on the central markets and will require from three to four months of full feeding to make them prime.

The following report of the experiment shows a decided advantage in favor of dry-lot feeding:

The cattle used were high-grade Hereford steers. The dry lots were not well adapted to summer feeding, for the sheds were low and therefore hot and the flies could not be kept out of them. The pasture consisted of nine acres of mixed timothy and clover, which furnished more grass than the cattle could consume from the middle of May to the middle of August.

In each of the tests the dry-lot cattle made the greatest gain during the first month, but there was a decided decline during the next two months owing to their becoming fatter and the condition of the weather.

The cattle in the pasture made the smallest gain during the first month due, of course, to the change from dry lot to pasture and the decrease in the amount of grain they would eat.

The steers in the dry lot made a gain of 894 pounds in excess of those on pasture during the first month of summer-feeding, but the second month the difference was only 90 pounds and the third month those on pasture gained 63 pounds over those in the dry lot.

This shows that in the superiority of the dry lot method the feeding was due entirely to the behavior of the steers the first month, after which the pasture was superior.

The results of three months' feeding show a difference of 741 pounds gain in favor of the dry-lot cattle during the three years, which was sufficient to overcome all the other advantages of pasture feeding when considered in connection with the added "bloom" and higher market price of the dry lot at the time of marketing.

Our conclusions were that if it were possible to turn them out early in the season before the grass starts and continue the feeds used in the dry lot so that the steers would be accustomed to the grass gradually, then there would be an advantage of dry-lot feeding in the summer, except for that which is due to the premium trade for dry-fed cattle on the central markets, caused by the general belief that carcasses from such cattle are superior to those from grass-fed animals.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

Cure for Lumpy Milk.

We have successfully treated a cow that gave lumpy milk by placing a small amount of saltpetre, about the size of a pea, in bran or other ground feed.—H., Marion, Mich.

A Troublesome Weed.

Indian mallow or butter print, as it is sometimes called, has become a very common weed in the middle west. It is readily destroyed by cultivation. The seed retains its vitality for a considerable length of time, some having been known to germinate after half a century. It is troublesome because of its habit of coming up in the corn field after the cultivation period is over, and producing seed even after this late start. The best treatment where a field is badly infested is to turn it into meadow or pasture, leaving it seeded for a number of years and then plant it to corn and follow the usual rotation.

Care of Pastures.

Few pastures produce more than 40 or 50 per cent of the grass which they might produce. In other words, one-half the land now in pastures, properly cared for would support as much stock as all of it does now. One-half of our pasture land is going to waste.

The prices of land and live stock are so high that our pastures ought to be handled to grow as much grass as possible so that we could raise as much stock in our pastures as the land under tillage will supply with roughness and grain. Until we are doing this we cannot claim to be farming intensively, economically or wisely.

Now is the time to get ready to reseed the scanty pastures. Look at the pastures and see the bare places that would grow fine grass. See the weed patches that ought to be in sweet grasses. Bluegrass seed sowed in December will not come up until spring, and then it will become well established before the dry weather sets in and will have an even start with the weeds.

We will never get what we ought to get out of our pastures until we give them care, and farm the pastures as well as we do the corn crop. The successful alfalfa raiser disks his alfalfa at least once a year and some of the most successful ones disk the alfalfa lightly after each cutting of alfalfa is removed. Why not do some of this work on the pastures?

LIVE STOCK

Select Sows by Records.

When the spring pigs are ready to be weaned is a good time to look over the brood sows and notice which have raised good litters. Weed out all sows that have not made good.

When you get a business sow keep her as long as she does well. No farmer can afford to keep sows that do not pay their way, yet take up as much room as sows that are raising one or more nice litters every 12 months. A brood sow that has shown by two or three successive performances that she is a poor mother had better be fitted for the butcher as soon as possible.

Do not judge a brood sow alone by the number of pigs she raises. Quality must always be considered. Six or seven good even pigs are often worth more than nine or ten uneven ones.

Feeding Pigs Through Winter.

Where one raises the corn there is good money in feeding early September pigs through the winter and fattening them for June sale. Such pigs have the advantage of grass through September, October and November, through their mothers at first, and their own grazing later. They also have the benefit of the spring pasture for two months. While you can not put quite as many pounds on winter pigs with a bushel of corn as you can on early spring pigs, yet the former go to market in June, when prices are high and money is usually scarce. Again, there is not as much danger of disease.

The profits in hog feeding depend largely upon where one is situated. If corn must be shipped into the locality, it makes feeding more costly than where it is shipped out, but the local market for pork is usually better in the former case than in the latter.

Housing the Stock.

In many cases a desire on the part of the farmer to treat his live stock well causes him to keep them indoors entirely too much for their own good. Usually the less time all animals passes in the stable in fair weather, even if the weather be cold, the better. Nature intends such animals as horses, cattle and sheep to have plenty of fresh air and exercise. An absence of these requirements for any length of time is almost certain to be paid for in veterinary bills.

As a rule, from November 1 to April 1, or a little later, horses and cattle do better if given shelter at night. But do not overdo the good work by keeping them indoors too much during the day for their good. Horses will usually bear more stabling than most any other animals, but they also require a couple of hours of outdoor life each day to keep in good health. Cattle should be outdoors all day except when the weather is very stormy.

Sheep are well adapted to stand cold weather and need no shelter day or night, except when stormy, until near lambing time. A few hours' exposure to rain during the winter season is more dangerous to sheep than a week of dry, cold weather, and so it is well to keep the sheep indoors on rainy days during winter. Wherever sheep are confined see that the quarters are kept well ventilated and sanitary. Keep them well supplied with salt and water during their confinement.

Stables where any live stock is confined should be kept perfectly sanitary and thoroughly ventilated, as the health and comfort of the animals will depend much upon these conditions.

THE DAIRY

Comfort Means Cash.

In the dairy business there is money in quietness. One may figure out very closely how much noise and confusion cost. Weigh the milk for a day when the cows are quiet and take a test of the amount of butter fat it contains. Then on another day, when the weather conditions are about the same, do the same thing, but stir the cows up and get them excited. You will be surprised to see how much less milk you will get when the cows are all wrought up than you got when they were still. Not only that, but the milk taken under unfavorable conditions will not be as rich as you took before.

On stormy days it helps to get the cows down to the barn and shelter them. To be out in a heavy rainstorm, especially if it is cold, will cost much milk. Nor will the milk that is given be as good as that taken on a warm, pleasant day. It costs a little for feed and grain to take the herd in the barn. But it doesn't cost as much as does the loss of milk, which results from leaving the herd out in a storm. Cold, raw winds are quite as bad as are rainstorms. A steady hard wind is a drain on a cow's vitality, more so than one who had never given the matter much attention might think.

Some grain at least once a day, just as long as the cows will take it, will be of great benefit. We have, most years, fed some grain every day, all through the summer months, and have gained by doing so. There may be a little while right in the flush of the best pasture season when it will not be profitable to feed grain. The cows do not seem to care particularly for it just at that time, and we may safely drop it. But as soon as pastures begin to get poor, grain ought to be fed. It prevents shrinkage in the milk flow, and this is one of the most important points of the whole season's work.

There is a marked value in doing the milking at regular times. Those who have made a study of their cows know that cows are very regular in their habits. They go to the pasture about such a time each day, and they come back with the same regularity. In the season when the udders are pressed full of milk, it surely is a hardship for cows to wait past the usual time to be milked. When we neglect to take this habit of the cows into account, the cows seem to consider it a hint that we do not care much about them, and they are inclined to wait in the pasture until we go after them. It helps in the dairy business to be very thorough in the care of the milking utensils. It takes good, canscientious men and women to do the little everyday cleansing of the pans, pails and cans on the farms of the country. We know that it is right and best to do it well, but it gets a bit irksome to do it right along. And yet attention to just this little thing helps to build up a good dairy reputation, and is not that a desirable thing to do? Surely it is.

POULTRY

Droppings Indicate Health.

One may know to a certainty whether or not he is feeding his flock correctly by taking a look at the droppings occasionally. In health the droppings are sufficiently hard to retain their shape. They are dark in color, tinged with white. Any departure from the normal in color and consistency, indicates disease, unsanitary conditions or unsanitary food or water, or that the different foods are not supplied in the correct proportion. If the droppings are soft and of a yellowish color, it indicates that the food supplied is of a too-fattening nature, and one should feed less of fat-producing foods, such as corn, wheat, etc., and correspondingly increase the quantity of foods rich in protein. On the other hand if the droppings are dark and watery and contain traces of mucus, it plainly indicates that the fowls are fed an excess of foods rich in protein, and the meat in the ration should be reduced. Unsanitary surroundings, soured or spoiled food, or filthy drinking water is indicated when the droppings are thin and of a greenish color.

Rations for Layers.

A good ration for pullets is composed of equal parts of cracked corn and clean whole wheat. This should be fed from a hopper. A dry mash composed of corn meal, wheat bran and beef scrap should be kept in the pens for the birds to peck at. Pullets kept on range will pick up enough green food to supply their needs even as late as the last of November or until the snow comes on. This is also true in the matter of grit. As the age for laying approaches feed plenty of ground oyster shells. When the green grass is no longer available give other green food to take its place. During early winter cabbage is usually available and cheap, and this serves an excellent purpose in the diet of the maturing pullets.

Green Cut Bone.

As the weather gets cooler I feed green cut bone, instead of beef scrap to the hens. Green cut bone is the cheapest and best animal food for poultry, but I feed beef scrap during the warm months as there is always some danger of feeding green bone in warm weather, as it taints quickly.

When starting to feed bone, the hens are given but half an ounce each. As they become accustomed to the feed, this quantity is gradually increased until each hen receives a full ounce a day. The bone is fed in the wet mash, as experience has shown that each hen will more likely get her right proportion of bone when it is fed this way. Feeding the bone by itself is always attended by some danger, as some of the hens will get more than their allotted quantity, and may contract bowel trouble.—T. Z. Richey.

Hints on Broiler Raising.

Use nothing but constitutionally strong breeding stock.

Sell nothing but well fattened broilers.

Provide fresh air in poultry house, incubator cellar and brooder house.

Investigate the reliability of the house to which you intend to ship.

The day of shipping live broilers, water them only. Do not feed.

In shipping dressed broilers, pack in neat, clean packages. Always allow the animal heat to escape before packing.

The quicker you get the chick to broiler weight, the greater the profit.

Do not overfeed, and make them exercise enough, to prevent leg-weakness.

Exercise the greatest cleanliness in all walks of the broiler's life, from egg to marketable size. This is one of the most necessary factors necessary for success.

Never chill the eggs before hatching, and exercise equal care not to allow the chicks to get cold for the first six weeks.

Kill all the weak and sick specimens as soon as discovered.

Keep chicks and surroundings dry at all times.

Use plenty of disinfectant in brooder and pens regularly.

In feeding the chicks keep them guessing all the time.

Winter Eggs.

When the flock of laying hens are provided with clean, roomy and well ventilated quarters there is no reason why every hen on the place will not lay an average of four dozen eggs before the spring opens and favorable weather begins. This is the one great source of income which might be profitably conducted by the average farmer during the cold months. Yet the time required need not be more than an hour to every 100 hens on the place. Each 100 hens should be made to lay four dozen eggs a day from the first or middle of December to the middle of March, when the output will increase with less labor.

When poultrymen and farmers realize that the sooner they follow nature's plan and make the winter months as near like spring and summer months, the sooner they will realize the height of their ambition—winter eggs. It is all simple if given a little thought. Using the gray mater in your skull will make you a successful poultryman.

BUSY DOCTOR

Sometimes Overlooks a Point.

The physician is such a busy man that he sometimes overlooks a valuable point to which his attention may be called by an intelligent patient who is a thinker.

"About a year ago my attention was called to Grape-Nuts by one of my patients," an Ohio physician writes.

"At the time my own health was bad and I was pretty well run down, but I saw at once that the theories behind Grape-Nuts were sound and that if the food was all that was claimed, it was a perfect food.

"So I commenced to use Grape-Nuts with cream twice a day and in a short time I began to improve in every way and I am now much stronger, feel better and weigh more than ever before in my life.

"I know that all of this good is due to Grape-Nuts and I am firmly convinced that the claims made for the food are true.

"I have recommended, and still recommend, Grape-Nuts to a great many of my patients with splendid results, and in some cases the improvement of patients on this fine food has been wonderful.

"As a general food, Grape-Nuts stands alone. "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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TRAPPING

Catching the Muskrat.

The muskrat is one of the common... fur bearers. Although this little a... mal is taken in great numbers ev... year there seems to be as many e... season as there were the season bef...

And the fur has become sufficien... valuable to make the trapping ... muskrats profitable.

Muskrats are easily taken in traps... number one, or one and a half is ... right size steel trap to use. Carr... apples or even fresh roots make ... cellent bait. Traps may be set ... shallow water with the bait hung ... inches above the pan. Or they may ... set in notches chopped in a log ... runs across a stream frequented by ... animals. In either case a catch is r... sonably certain.

Muskrats show little cunning in av... ing traps. But arrangements should ... made to drown the animals capt... as they will often twist the leg tha... caught in the trap off and get aw... When the set is made on a log that ... across a stream no special efforts ... provide quick death are necessary, ... captured animal will jump into ... water and drown. If the set is made ... shallow water let the chain run to... deep water, and be fastened there ... a stake through the ring. When ... muskrat gets into the trap it will m... for deep water and drown.

Sets for Mink.

The mink does not live in the wa... but prefers to travel near streams, ... that is the place to set traps for it.

The No. 1 Victor trap is used mos... but many trappers prefer the No. ... Victor, which is larger and stronger.

The Newhouse and Oneida Jr... traps in Nos. 1 and 1½, are also go... and the double jaw patterns are e... pecially recommended.

Go along the streams about the f... of November and look for mink tra... in the mud near the water. When y... find tracks, set your trap at the ne... est place where conditions are fav... able; that is, where you find a st... bank a foot or more high at the e... of the stream. With a flat stick or ... iron made for the purpose, dig a h... straight into the bank at the leve... the water, three inches in diameter ... 10 inches deep. With a small st... fasten a piece of freshly killed fo... rabbit, muskrat, bird or fish in t... back of the excavation, and set the t... under two inches of water just o... side the entrance.

Stretch the chain out into deep wa... and fasten it by driving a crote... stake down through the ring, until t... stake is several inches under water ... the trap held securely. Cover the t... with a few water-soaked leaves h... in place by a pinch of mud.

You should step into the water s... distance from where you want to ... the trap and wade up to the s... Stand in the water while making t... set and do not touch the bank m... than is absolutely necessary. W... looking at the traps walk on the o... side of the stream, and if it is nec... sary to go up close, do so by wadi... In this way you will avoid leavi... scent or signs of your presence n... the trap, and the mink will not ... afraid.

This set is very good as long as t... water does not freeze, providing t... mink in that locality can be lured w... bait. In some districts mink get plen... of food and seldom go into ba... traps. After ice commences to form, ... quiet parts of the stream, find a ... ditch which empties into the stre... and set the trap at the mouth of t... tile under water, placing a bait back ... the tile. The water will not freeze th... until the weather is quite cold.

MISSOURI WOMAN FINDS POULTRY RAISING ON FARM PROFITABLE

Mrs. George L. Russell of Chilhowee, Mo., who was one of the exhibitors at the Missouri State Poultry Show, as well as one of the speakers on the program, is one of the most successful "poultrymen" in the Middle West.

As to poultry raising Mrs. Russell says that women are at a great advantage as a general rule, raising chickens and tending a flock of hens for the production of eggs on the average Missouri farm.

"In the first place," she says, "chickens are regarded as a nuisance by most farmers and not a profitable part of the farming. If the farmers will only give the chickens a few necessities and the women some conveniences, the chickens will pay a larger profit on the money invested than any other branch of farming. Build the chickens a comfortable house with places for feed and a half-inch pipe from the well to furnish water. Have the house cleaned out every week or two and the litter hauled away, not thrown out of doors and left."

"During the past eight years," says Mrs. Russell, "I have kept an account of my poultry and have realized $12,012.75. This does not include the eggs and chickens used in the household with a family of five. I keep a flock of 200 Brown Leghorns. I have kept other varities, but find that the Brown Leghorns are by far the most profitable.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
WAITING FOR YOU

Yes, waiting for every farmer or farmer's son—any industrious American who is anxious to establish for himself a happy home and prosperity. Canada's hearty invitation this year is more attractive than ever. Wheat is higher but her farm land just as cheap and in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads are Actually Free to Settlers and Other Land at From $15 to $20 per Acre

The people of European countries as well as the American continent must be fed—thus an even greater demand for Canadian Wheat will keep up the price. Any farmer who can buy land at $15.00 to $30.00 per acre—get a dollar for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre is bound to make money—that's what you can expect in Western Canada. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purpoaes. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is an unusual demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service in the war. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

W. S. NETHERY
Interurban Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

Canadian Government Agent.

COUNTRY HAS A BILLION DOLLAR CONGRESS AGAIN

Naval Program Will Be Kept Right Up to Limit, but Salaries Get Little Attention.

Washington, Dec. 7.—It's another "Billion Dollar Congress." This is shown by the annual estimates of appropriations sent to the house by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo today. However, the administration has determined upon a policy of economy following the record-breaking appropriations of the last session. This is evidenced by the fact that few salary increases are recommended and the estimates are approximately $25,000,000 less than the estimates submitted a year ago.

The treasury department estimates for the operation of the entire government of the next fiscal year call for appropriations of $1,090,775,134.38, which is inclusive of the $297,000,000 for the postal service. Postal service appropriations are approximately repaid from the postal revenues.

The total estimates last year, including supplemental requests which followed the original communication of the secretary of the treasury, amounted to $1,119,322,723.62. The appropriations made last session reached the enormous total of $1,118,000,000.

Although the treasury department appears to have sliced the requests of the various branches of the government service, congress is expected to make still further reductions, and an effort will be made to hold the current appropriations within $1,050,000,000.

Because of the agitation regarding the alleged unpreparedness of the nation for war, chief interest in the estimates attaches to the program for the naval and military establishment. The building program of the navy is as follows:

Two battleships, six torpedo boat destroyers, one oiler, one gunboat, and eight or more submarines, one of the latter to be of a sea-going type, the others to be of coast defense type. To begin construction on these vessels, the sum of $19,224,008 is asked, and an additional $9,000,000 is recommended for armor and armament for vessels heretofore authorized. Approximately $18,000,000 is asked on account of hulls and outfits of vessels heretofore authorized.

The requisition of "eight or more submarines" makes it probable that the naval committee will authorize more than the customary eight submarines, naval experts having been convinced from the European war that submarines are equally as important as battleships.

The total asked for the naval establishment is $145,396,819.88, which is only slightly in excess of the amount carried in the last naval appropriation bill.

Army Asks More.

The estimates for the army call for an appropriation of $104,121,511.99, which is approximately $3,000,000 more than the last army bill.

Because of the practical completion of the Panama canal, the estimates for this great undertaking dropped this year to less than $19,000,000.

A river and harbor bill of about $53,000,000 is proposed, but almost nothing is asked for public buildings. Among the important new projects of general interest submitted for the various departments are the following:

Legislative, $13,680,562.52; executive, $668,550; state department, $5,171,762.68; treasury department, 136,833,740; territorial governments, $180,600; independent offices, $3,866,020; District of Columbia, $13,668,734.23; war department, $186,675,373.81; Panama Canal, $18,931,-865.58; navy department, $147,764,086.88, interior department, $206,282,343.20; postoffice department proper, $1,820,695; postal service payable from postal revenues, $297,355,164; department of agriculture, $25,800,413; department of commerce, $16,774,095; department of labor, $4,443,210; department of justice, $10,-857,918.50. Total, including the postal service, $1,090,775,134.38.

The estimates call for a river and harbor bill of approximately $50.000,000, but no recommendations are made for a big public buildings bill.

Continuing improvement of Mississippi river from head of passes, $6,000,-000; continuing improvement of Ohio river below Pittsburg, $6,000,000; continuing improvement of Ohio river below Pittsburg, under previous contract, $3,200,000; continuing improvement of Missouri river to secure six-foot channel between Kansas City and mouth of river, $2,200,000; improving Tennessee river in Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky, $2,199,000.

It's Back to Capital for "Nick" Longworth

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH
PHOTO © 1914 BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Now it'll be "Nick" Longworth again. He's going back to congress, you know, and, of course, "Alice" will go with him to shine once more in Washington society.

Long before and ever since Congressman Nicholas Longworth married Miss Alice Lee Roosevelt, daughter of President Roosevelt, in the White House, on February 17, 1906, they have been familiarly and popularly called by their first names so often that it seems permissible to refer to them in quotations here.

Mr. Longworth—or plain "Nick," if you prefer—served in congress for 10 years, from 1903 to 1913. Now he has been elected after a brief absence, and will return next year. Cincinnati is glad, and so is Washington society.

NAVAL CRITICS GIVEN ANSWER

Washington, Dec. 4.—Statements made by Senator Lodge and Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, regarding the need for an investigation of the nation's military and naval defenses, have brought responses from Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

He issued one statement replying to a remark attributed to Representative Gardner regarding torpedoes, and another taking up statements contained in Senator Lodge's published remarks.

Referring to Representative Gardner's statement in New York Thursday night that he was informed that there were only 58 long range torpedo tubes in the navy, Secretary Daniels asserted that inasmuch as these tubes can be used only on the new ships beginning with the Nevada and Oklahoma, the navy was really preparing in advance instead of being delinquent in this respect.

"Senator Lodge has been a member of the naval affairs committee of the senate for many years," the Daniels statement says, "and if he knows, as he says, what we have, why does he want an inquiry? Congress determines what the navy shall have. If congress will appropriate for more ships, the navy will certainly build them.

"If the fleet has not enough ships in it, all I have to say is that upon my recommendation congress ordered three dreadnaughts for this year and only one for the year before. We have been making progress, and the navy is in fine shape."

FEATHER BED BARGAINS

$10.00 buys from us one 40-pound feather bed; 1 pair 6-pound feather pillows, all new feathers, best grade ticking; pair full size blankets; 1 full size comfort; 2 pairs lace curtains and 1 pair lace pillow shams, all shipped for only $10.00. Biggest bargain ever offered. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Mail money order today or write for full particulars.

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40 lb.—FEATHER BEDS—$7.00

New, clean, odorless, sanitary and dustless feathers. Best Ticking, 6 pound pillows $1.00 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful SPECIAL OFFER. AGENTS WANTED.
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The little matter of 15c in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; a paper that gives all the news of the world and that tells the truth and only the truth; new in its 22d year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. Address **The Pathfinder, Box H, Washington, D. C.**

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The soothing, healing medication in Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap penetrates the tiny pores of the skin, clears them of impurities, and stops itching instantly. Resinol speedily heals eczema, rashes, ringworm, and other eruptions, and clears away disfiguring pimples and blackheads, when many treatments prove worse than useless.

Resinol Ointment (50c and $1.00) and Resinol Soap (25c.), are also speedily effective for pimples, blotches, dandruff, sores and many forms of piles. Prescribed by doctors for the past nineteen years, and sold by all druggists. For free samples, write to Dept. F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

DROPSY relieved in a day or two, removed in 10 to 20 days. Write for $3.75 Free Trial Treatment and Remarkable Cures.
DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Box 603, ELKHART, IND.

DANIELS TO ASK INQUIRY ON NAVY

Secretary Wants Efficiency Thoroughly Investigated by Congress.

Washington, Dec. 4.—A thorough investigation of the efficiency of the American navy is contemplated by the house committee on naval affairs as a result of charges which have been presented to the committee against Secretary of the Navy Daniels' policy of conducting his department.

The secretary himself let it be known that he would ask for the investigation in view of the general discussion of these charges. His decision undoubtedly will open the way for the presentation of evidence as to the needs of the navy, not only for the purpose of aiding it to recover from its present demoralized state, but also to increase its strength and efficiency for general defense purposes.

Mexican Cruise Is Blamed.

There is no question but that the navy is in bad shape at the present time. By persons antagonistic to the administration this condition is attributed to the secretary's policy.

Secretary Daniels' friends insist that the demoralization is due to the long stay of the Atlantic fleet in Mexican waters, where many of the boats were fouled and where others suffered in the rough seas.

Still other persons lay the trouble at the door of the state department, inasmuch as the administration's Mexican policy was responsible for the maintenance of the fleet in Mexican waters, thus interfering with its regular work for two years.

Daniels for Small Navy.

Secretary Daniels served notice on the country in an address to the departmental clerks that he is for a small navy. He asserted the isolation of the United States prevents other countries from drawing this government into entangling alliances and war.

The secretary and his assistant, Franklin D. Roosevelt, differ materially in their ideas as to the conduct of the department, however, and Mr. Daniels has determined to present to the naval affairs committee a statement outlining his conduct of the department as well as his ideas for its future administration.

Navy Lacking in Men.

Th navy is woefully deficient in men. At the present time more than 18,000 are needed, according to Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. Likewise, it is short of ammunition and deficient in target practice.

The Mexican duty practically prevented last year's target practice, and so far this year little has been accomplished. As a result the navy would be a doubtful quantity in war. The deficiency in men is far more serious than the deficiency in practice, however, and in the event of any trouble the navy would not have time to develop men to fill the places.

Secretary Daniels' determination to bring his administration of the navy department to the attention of congress for official sanctiotn or disapproval will undoubtedly open the way for a full discussion of the question of national defense. The scope of the discussion undoubtedly will include an inquiry into the administration's foreign policy in so far as it bears on the question of national defense.

Tobacco Habit Banished.

In 48 to 72 hours. No craving for tobacco in any form after first dose. Harmless, no habit-forming drugs. Satisfactory results guaranteed in every case. Write Newell Pharmacal Co., Dept. 86, St. Louis, Mo., for FREE Booklet, "TOBACCO REDEEMER" and positive proof.—Advertisement.

SUFFRAGE GAIN, REPORTS SHOW

Women Assert Check to "Cause" Is Only Temporary; See Final Victory.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Woman suffrage has been delayed, but not defeated in the states where the fight is progressing, according to the congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Official reports from suffrage associations in the states where an equal suffrage amendment was submitted last month have convinced the committee that tremendous gains were made even in those states which were lost to "the cause."

"Ohio cast the greatest vote ever recorded for suffrage," is the assertion of the committee, in a statement issued last night. "The number of votes cast on the amendment was 863,685, of which 335,390 were favorable.

Close Vote in North Dakota.

"In South Dakota the Suffrage amendment was defeated by only 9,000 majority, as compared with 22,000 four years ago. The official figures for North Dakota have not been received, but at last reports suffrage will receive 48 per cent. of the total vote cast on the question.

"In Missouri, although there was an adverse majority of 140,000, it is estimated that nearly 100,000 were 'mutilated ballots,' that is, having a line drawn through all amendments. The suffrage vote of 494,000 was the largest cast on any of the 15 proposed amendments.

"In Nebraska more men voted on suffrage than any of the five other proposed amendments. Nearly 80 per cent. of the voters, 189,818, voted on the question. The amendment was beaten by about 8,000, but the favorable vote equaled 39 per cent. of the total vote for governor, whereas, only 35 per cent. is necessary for passage."

Gain More Electoral Votes.

Women now have an equal voice with men in casting 91 electoral votes, or more than one-sixth of the total number in the electoral college.

The total population of the full equal suffrage states is now 8,253,240. The total population of the states where women can vote for President of the United States is 13,891,831, or 16 per cent. of the total population.

DIPLOMATS ARE SHIFTED

Sofia, Dec. 4.—Bulgaria has made a shift in her diplomatic service that is significant. M. Tochef, a former cabinet minister, is being sent to Vienna, and M. Kulochef, former Bulgarian minister to Montenegro, has been instructed to go to Constantinople.

Ten Commandments of the Parcel Post

Washington, Dec. 7.—Postmaster General Burleson today issued the "Ten Commandments" of the parcel post to be observed during the Christmas season. They are:

Mail early.

Have parcels wrapped and addressed before appearing at postoffice windows.

Prepay all postage.

Write address plainly, giving street number or R. F. D. route. Write your own name and address in upper left-hand corner.

Write name within parcel in case of mutilation of wrapper.

Pack securedly with strong paper and stout cord.

Mark breakable articles "Fragile."

Mark food "Perishable."

If any writing accompanies parcel, place it in separate envelope, bearing two-cent stamp.

SPLIT ON SUFFRAGE AND PROHIBITION

Wilson and Bryan at Odds Over These Two Great Issues.

Washington, Dec. 4.—William J. Bryan's public espousal of the causes of equal suffrage and prohibition as national reforms, to be accomplished through the medium of constitutional amendments, has excited profound astonishment in Washington, in view of the contrary views entertained on these questions by Mr. Bryan's chief, President Wilson.

President Wilson, on at least one public occasion, declared that regulation of the liquor traffic was properly a function of the states, and to a delegation of suffragists who called at the White House with a view to enlisting his support for their cause he asserted, with strong emphasis, that they should look to the states for laws granting women the right to vote.

Unite in Fight.

In the face of these assertions by the President, Secretary Bryan made public a proclamation, in which he declared that "the Democrats of the nation have an issue to face, and they may as well prepare for it." Mr. Bryan described this issue as "the alcoholic millstone." He followed this up with the assertion, "Woman suffrage is coming—nothing is more certain." Then, the secretary of state added that the saloon was the enemy of equal suffrage as well as of prohibition, and that the advocates of the two reforms should unite in a fight on the saloon.

If Mr. Bryan should adhere to his views on suffrage and prohibition, and President Wilson stands by his guns, the two men are apt to find themselves seriously at odds in 1916. Both are tenacious of their opinions and, despite his position in the cabinet. Mr. Bryan has shown a remarkable disposition to assert his beliefs, even although he has appeared at times as acting contrary to the administration program and policy.

Differ in Policy.

For example, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan took opposing sides in the recent senatorial campaign in Illinois. Mr. Bryan went to that state and made an active campaign before the primaries in opposition to the nomination of Roger Sullivan. There is authority for the statement that Mr. Bryan did not consult President Wilson as to his course. Sullivan was nominated and, as a candidate before the people, was indorsed by the administration.

In upholding prohibition and equal suffrage as national reforms, Mr. Bryan is not only running counter to the views of the President, but he is directly in conflict on these questions with most of the Democratic leaders in congress, notably Representative Oscar Underwood of Alabama. Mr. Underwood made a campaign for the senate and won on a platform that declared regulation of the liquor traffic to be a state issue. He maintains the same atttitude toward equal suffrage. Furthermore, the Democratic leaders of the house were instrumental at the last session in preventing a vote on both prohibition and equal suffrage.

Mr. Bryan was fully aware when he voiced his views on equal suffrage and prohibition that his party leaders in congress, and possibly the President, were opposed, on grounds of political expediency, to any agitation likely to encourage the thought that the proposed reforms should be brought about by amendment of the federal constitution. Accordingly, some of the leaders want to know the motive that impelled Mr. Bryan to speak out on these subjects in the way he did, and at this time. They fear that Mr. Bryan, who has the courage of his convictions, is certain to make trouble for the party on these two issues in 1916. They express grave doubts that the President, who has been able to hold the secretary of state in check on most administration policies, will be able to influence him in the slightest on what Mr. Bryan has described as "the moral issues of the day."

Whether Mr. Bryan is attempting to create a situation that would warrant him in giving a good excuse for a break with the administration is a question that has frequently been asked since the publication of Mr. Bryan's pronounced views on woman suffrage and his reiterated opinions on prohibition.

MAN MORE RELIGIOUS THAN WOMAN, SAYS CHRISTIAN EDITOR

Cincinnati, Dec. 4.—"Men are more religious than women."

This statment came as a surprise to students and faculty of Lane Theological Seminary, Walnut Hills, today, during an address by Dr. Ernest C. Warcing, associate editor of the Western Christian Advocate. Dr. Warcing was speaking on "The Religious Approach to Modern Manhood."

"Mohammedanism is a man's religion," continued the speaker. "Women are given little place in it.

"Mormonism is a man's religion with woman thrown in as an inducement," he said, "and the Hebrew religion also is for men. The women have their place, but the line of descent and the high prerogatives of the faith were given and held by the men. The crusades were men's movements."

WAR —A— NOVEL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

first time. Now, isn't that queer? And I'm glad. There are only a few women of whom we can say that, daddy, dear. Well, it's hard, but goodby!"

He had reached the stairs and standing on them, flung me a kiss, like girls do to each other, half gay, half sad. He looked sorrowfully down at me a long time, then flung another. I can see him now as I close my old eyes! Handsome as young David in the Bible, with things written in his face as I had never seen there before. And a strange thought came into my head—for no especial reason—for, I have admited my dullness—Evelyn. He had said to her that day he came home, that she might teach him what sorrow was. I wondered if it was beginning now. Whether she was concerned in my son's strange mood.

"Davy," I says, as pleading as I could, just as when he was three years old, "tell your anxious old daddy what's the matter—what are you going to do?" and held out my arms—so.

My Dave smiled, almost as of old, hesitated a little, then came down and we put our arms about each other and hugged, just like when he was a little boy. And we talked nearly as we used to talk then—baby talk!

"I love you, daddy," Dave said, and rubbed his soft cheek close against mine—impulsive like.

"I love you more, Davy," I said.

"You can't prove it," laughs Dave. "I can."

"Let's see your proof," says I.

"In the morning," says he. "And, then, tell Jon about tonight. For, we both love him more! I'll prove it in the morning."

We just held each other for a while, and looked into each other's eyes. He had scared me.

"Davy," I says, "when you were little and we talked baby talk, you told me everything. Don't have a secret from me now. Why are you so strange? What are you going to do?"

He whispers in my ear:

"I'm going without Evelyn—leaving her to Jon!"

"Going where?"

"To—bed."

"Oh!" I says, thinking at last, I sees it all. "Well, that's nice of you. Davy. You'll have her all your life. This is Jon's last night with her. It might be their last night on earth together!"

"Stop it!" Dave shrieks, and closes my mouth. But then, soon, he smiles again. "Daddy, we both feel just like I was little again tonight, let's kiss each other—like we used to then!"

And we did—holding each other's hands a long time. Then Dave starts up the stairs again. He stopped two or three steps up and sang me a little song—quite like the old Dave:

"'Tis many days since I left home,
To join the gallant army—
I thought but of my country's cause—
And the girl I left behind me!"

He flung me another kiss, then two or three in a bunch, and went away, up the stair like a man of eighty.

He had put but a few steps between us. But it seemed, even then, like an eternal parting.

XXXII.

On Dave's Bed.

When Jon came in we held a consultation of war and decided that we wouldn't disturb Dave. For the first time in his life Jon seemed glad not to have Dave about. And he had a wild look about the eyes that I had never seen on Jon.

He went out and told Evelyn not to wait for Dave, that he had gone to bed.

"Yi—you didn't tell him?" I heard her shriek, "You didn't? He didn't guess it?"

"He had gone some time before I went in," Jon said. "Come! We will meet in the morning! Come."

Jon dragged her in and she flew off to bed like a troubled spirit.

"Come, Jonthy," says I, "let's sleep—if we can. Seems to me that we're all crazy in one way or another, tonight."

"Well, daddy," says Jon, with his patient smile, putting his arm over my shoulders and leading me off, "we are all suffering from tomorrow!"

And then the wildness all went out of his eyes.

"Daddy," says Jon, "could you hear us out there?" He motions toward the trees. "Sometimes we both forgot and talked pretty loud."

"I heard a great deal, Jonthy," I says, "but I can't figure out what it was—yet."

And I didn't—as I have said, much of what I have told you here—until long, long afterward. I suppose I have told you more or less as it should run. But that is bad—and you must fix it for yourself a bit. It took years of thinking and happening for some of the things to become plain. And the places where things fit in now and make all clear, were vacant then, and nothing was clear.

Jon seemed relieved by what I said, and he asks, also:

"Did Dave hear anything?"

"Not much more than I did; his ears are no better than mine, I expect," I answers. "Though he behaved funny, and, as you see, went off to bed without saying good night to you and Evelyn. But he's so sorry about us going to war. He was at the open window."

Jon is scared a bit about that and asks:

"Are you sure—sure that he went to bed?"

"Sure," says I.

"What did he say?" asks Jon, still more scared—and more and more as he went on.

I told him.

"Why, don't you see—don't you see what that means?" yells Jonathan. "He heard—heard all."

"No, I don't," says I—and I didn't—then.

"Come!" he says, rushing up the stairs, "I want to see whether he's in bed. I must!"

It was strange that Jon, when we reached Dave's door, stopped first to listen whether he was sleeping—just like when he was a baby—and didn't listen at Evelyn's like he used to. Do you suppose that he didn't like her any more?

But he wasn't satisfied with what he heard—or didn't hear—at Dave's door. He beckoned me to listen, too. I had done that often; but I heard nothing now.

"He's not there!" says Jon, kind of crazy. "He's gone South."

"Dave, are you asleep?" I whispers. "Are you asleep?"

"Sure! Tight!" laughs Dave. "Go to bed, you loafers!"

But Jon burst the door open like mad and stood breathless in the room, looking about for something he didn't see, as if he were facing something awful.

"I thought—at first—you weren't here—" he gasps.

But Dave only laughs and pulls us both down on his bed.

I suppose you have seen the bedroom of some such shustle as our Dave. Everything on the floor—so's you had to step careful not to damage collars and cuffs and so on.

Well, Jon looks all about among these things, like he was hunting for some sign, though he had seen Dave's things there many a time. Anyhow, he didn't find what he was looking for, and he seemed glad of it.

"Dave," he says, "why did you go off to bed without saying good night to Evelyn?"

"Jealous," laughs Dave. "You're rather nice, Jonthy."

"Honest?" asks Jon, kind of glad.

"Well, wouldn't you go off to bed in a huff if I'd had your girl out under the trees for a couple of hours?" says Dave.

"Yes—yes, I expect I would," says Jon soft and nice. "But it was necessary—some things about the farm had to be arranged before our going away."

"I forgive you," laughs Dave. "But don't do it no more. You're mighty nice, Jonthy."

"I won't," says Jon, solemn. "And will you make it up with Evelyn the first thing in the morning?"

"Depends on who's up first," says Dave. "Maybe she'll make it up with me."

"Yes—yes, of course," says Jon, absented-minded. "Dave, you'll marry her—soon?"

"Jon, it's the lady fixes the day," says Dave. "I have tried to do it—"

"But, you'll stay right here—she'll fix the day—no matter—married or not—and see that Evelyn and the old farm are taken care of. I don't think daddy and I will be away over a couple of weeks. The war is about ended."

"Look here," says Dave, "if you don't want any sleep, I do. It would please me very much to give you both an affectionate good night! Tomorrow's going to be an awful day."

"Yes," says Jon—but he didn't move. Just sat there fascinated like a snake, never taking his eyes off of Dave. Dave did all the talking—or rather laughing—making game of the war and soldier business.

At last he says:

"Now, good-by, and off to bed with you. The war's over. I'll see you both back here in a week. Unless you get a telegram tomorrow to stay at home."

But, when we want to say good-by Dave refuses and says:

"In the morning—in the morning! Don't forget! In the morning. It's night now. Remember the morning! And, daddy, you tell Jonthy about the sunbeam!—In the morning."

So, laughing, he pushes us out of the door.

Just as it closed on us I thought I heard that agony of Dave's as I had heard it downstairs.

And Jon must have heard it, too—or thought so. For he turns and grabs the knob to go in again. But just then the key turns and we hears Dave laugh.

"Now, go along, will you?"

And we did—Jon saying:

"It's hard on Dave—for us to go. Harder than on us."

To Be Continued.

HOLDS TAX VALID

Washington, Dec. 7.—The supreme court today upheld the validity of the license tax upon foreign corporations in Arkansas in the case of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.

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Sell 6 boxes **Rosebud Salve** at 25c a box; great remedy for burns, sores, eczema, piles, catarrh, corns, bunions, etc., return the $1.50 and we will promptly send this gold shell wedding ring & new style gold laid bracelet, warranted, or choice from large catalog. **Send No Money,** we trust you on **ROSEBUD PERFUME CO.** Box 71, Woodsboro, Md.

This offer made by old reliable firm estab. 22 years.

LEAD IN POTATO GROWING

Northern Michigan Counties Take First in State.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Dec. 5.—Northern Michigan counties still hold the lead in potato growing, according to the awards on exhibits made at the annual convention of Michigan growers in convention here. Following are the awards made on exhibits: Rural type, Newaygo county, first; Kalamazoo county, second, and Houghton county, third; Russet Rural type, Kalamazoo county, first; Otsego county, second; Wexford county, third; Early Ohio type, Wexford county, first; Houghton county, second; no third; Early Rose type, Wexford county, first; Kalamazoo, second; no third; Irish Cobbler type, Houghton county, first; Kalamazoo county, second; Wexford county, third; Carpenter Udell special type, Iron county, first; St. Clair county, second; Wexford county, third. Ten pecks display, St. Clair county, first; Iron county second, and Wexford county, third.

Various speakers urged the raising of better crops. They pointed out that it was always an asy matter to secure a good price for a good potato. Direct-to-the-consumer plan of selling was advocated. The convention will close this afternoon.

Fountain pens were invented shortly before the beginning of the nineteenth century.

For the last five years this country has used from 63 to 67 per cent. of the copper it produced.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6592—Ladies' Fancy Apron.

Two styles are here shown, one with a bib, having small straps and a center piece of lace or trilling, the other divided into three fancy sections, without bib. The pattern is cut in one size and requires for the pointed apron one yard of 27-inch material. 8¼ yards of insertion and 7⅜ yards of edging. For scalloped apron, one yard of 27-inch material 7⅜ yards of insertion, 3⅞ yards of edging and 1¼ yards of ribbon.

5980—Girl Doll's Set.

Dress, coat and hat compose this set. All can be made of bits of material already in the house, or new goods can be bought. Bright colors are best for little people.

The pattern is cut in sizes for dolls measuring from 14 to 26 in. in length and requires in 24-in. size for dress ¾ yd. of 36-in. goods and ¼ yd. of 27 in. contrasting for coat, ¾ yd. of 44 in. material and ¼ yd. of 24 inch silk for hood; for hat, ¼ yd. of 27 in. material.

6991—Ladies' House Dress.

The blouse has a side front closing and a tuck at each shoulder. The back is plain. Sleeves are full length, or shorter in bishop design. The seven-gore skirt has a reversed box pleat in the back. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires five yards of 36-inch material.

6964—Ladies' Skirt.

This model has either high or regulation waistline, lower section joined to a two gore foundation. The tunic is a two piece model and has an extension tab in the front.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires for tunic 2½ yds. of 44 or 54 in. material; for lower skirt sections, ⅝ yd. of 36 or 40 in. goods; also 2 yards of 36 in. lining.

6984—Ladies' House Dress.

The plain waist has bishop sleeves, full length or shorter, front closing, high neck. The skirt has seven gores and is gathered across the back, closing at the side of the front. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3⅞ yards of 44-inch material.

6980—Misses' College Coat.

For school and other general wear. A plain sacque coat with ripple lower edge. Neck finished with either coat collar and revers or small turnover collar and side front closing. Patch or inserted pockets and plain sleeves complete the garments.

The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Medium size requires 2¼ yds. of 54 in. material.

6990—Ladies' Dressing Sacque.

This design has a double-breasted closing and neck finished with or without ornamental collar. Sleeves are elbow length, with fancy puff and cuff or long and plain. Front and back have tucks at the shoulder. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material, 3¼ yards of edging and 2¾ yards of insertion.

5380—Rabbit.

An excellent Christmas present for very little folk. This simple model consists of three parts; one is the ear complete, another is the under side of the rabbit and the third is the side and tail. Should be made of canton flannel.

The pattern is cut in one size and requires ½ yd. of 27 in. material or ¼ yd. of 36 in.

Australia has been making steady increases in her purchases of goods from the United States in the five-year period following 1909. The total in 1912 was more than $52,000,000.

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

We will send the latest issue of this book for 2c, postage prepaid, if ordered at the same time that a pattern is ordered.

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The model we offer at $12.50 is as good as any $30 machine an agent might offer. It is a strictly reliable machine—for every kind of coarse and fine sewing. It is sturdy. It will never get "cranky" or out of order. It has a drophead, five drawers; is made of selected golden oak, with straight front. The head is high and roomy. The bed is 12¼x6¼ inches. The frame is handsomely finished in hard baked black enamel, with colored ornamentation. All bright parts are nickel plated on copper and polished. Full equipment is included—all accessories—and book of instruction. Write for the details of this and other models of Blade Sewing Machines,

Weekly Blade, Premium Dept., Toledo, O.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1914.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

True love is a self-starter.

It isn't a war tax, it's an inefficiency tax.

The cackle of a hen is music; the crow of a rooster, noise.

To the fellow who has winter itch time flies in summer only.

Kickers never make good working members of helping hand societies.

Weather should be taken as it comes. That is the only philosophical way.

More people would go to church if they could preach back at the preacher.

Maybe Eve's intention was to give Adam an apple a day, to keep the doctor away.

This country has everything the warring nations need, except men for slaughter.

This country is just the right distance from Europe, but it is too close to Mexico.

"It is reported that Haiti is showing signs of unrest." Maybe she has the winter itch.

The fellow who is good at making excuses isn't very valuable for anything else.

The pessimist thinks that if man did want but little here below he wouldn't get it.

There is a lot of mule in human nature, but the dictionary gives it a polite name.

All nations would be in favor of universal peace if each one could have its own way.

The world may not owe every man a living, but it owes every child a thrill of joy at Christmas time.

There is no reason to believe that the censor cut off the ends of Emperor William's mustache.

Northwestern farmers are talking about $2 wheat. It makes a splendid topic for winter discussion.

"How much should we leave of the pumpkin pie?" is asked. Well, it isn't table etiquet to eat the plate.

Maybe the Democratic party was created for the purpose of teaching people the art of self-denial.

The old-fashioned man's idea of a rest cure was a comfortable place to sit and something to whittle.

We suppose that Villa, when he thinks of Carranza, is reminded that there is no fool like an old fool.

Never get the idea, because you are not appreciated as you think you ought to be, that it is the world's fault.

Zapata's men in Mexico City shot at a fire engine. Perhaps they thought old Huerta had come back in disguise.

When a man comes to know how little he knows he is beginning to make progress toward acquiring knowledge.

The Lord has not been blamed for the war yet, but some of the "divine right" rulers may get around to that later.

The original safety first slogan for bathers was: "Hang your clothes on a hickory limb and don't go near the water."

Man may not understand woman, but we notice that it is always a man who dresses the wax girls in the show window.

Perhaps too many people pray for what they want when they want it, with never a thought of waiting patiently until they deserve it.

Dr. Gladden pleads for friendship among Christians. And this gives rise to the thought, why don't Christians stick together like sinners?

A New Jersey wife wants a divorce because her husband is not so tall as he represented himself to be. Another problem—is love blind or a liar?

Mr. Bryan has again taken up the discussion of the dry side of the temperance question. The politicians can't choke him off between campaigns.

Mrs. Belmont says "we shall have a woman to lead us in 20 years." That adds another element of strife to politics. Shall she be a blonde or a brunette?

A man at the front in war time is a unit, but it is impossible to think of his wife and babies at home as anything but living, suffering human beings.

A French baby has been named Raymound George Albert Nicholas Joffre Pourtales. One of the horrors that could not be foreseen when the war started.

That was a fine bit of advice, telling the dairymaid of long ago not to cry over spilt milk. The person who keeps busy chasing the cow hasn't time for many regrets.

General Joffre's headquarters are 70 miles from the firing line. And we suppose that still many miles behind him may be found the war correspondents who are at the front.

United States naval apprentices are prohibited from singing, "It's a Long Way to Tipperary." But to maintain strict neutrality, shouldn't they be punished for wanting to sing it?

A correspondent has asked the newspapers how to feed skunks, but the replies we have seen do not seem satisfactory. Our notion of the way to feed a skunk is by long-distance telephone.

THE CROW AND HIS LODGING

It is still a custom among boys in some parts of the country, we believe, to collect the abandoned bird nests exposed to view when winter strips the trees of their leafy garments. Yet neither the boys of today, nor of the less dainty yesterday, ever collected the nests of crows. The things were not built with collectors in mind, being scraggly and rickety and mussy in structure and appearance. In short, they are just like a crow. The blackguard makes a nest in keeping with his character.

We once knew a farmer who made a regular business of firing charges of shot through a crow's nest located high in a cottonwood tree. He would always bring down a few sticks or a handful of moss and straw. Nevertheless, several broods of crows were hatched and reared in that tree and took their tribute of the cornfield and poultry yard. As they had been fired over from their infancy, we have no doubt they rated as veterans among their kind and felt as superior toward other crows as veterans feel in other departments of the animal kingdom. Just as the farm people in northern France are now repairing the damages while yet they hear the roar of cannon, that family of crows patched up its nest after a fusillade and continued to live as crows do—which is on the country. They are less gunshy than the farmer's dogs.

You see the nests lump against the December sky and wonder how a bird could ever lay an egg, in such a heap and find it again in order to sit upon it. But realizing that it is a crow's nest, you seem to understand. A crow is bound by the laws of its nature to do everything, even in the matter of incubating, quite different from any other creature.

DIVIDING THE SPOILS

Though Europe has fought only four months, of a war destined, according to Kitchener, to run three years, knives are in course of sharpening for the division of spoils.

In London and Paris, it has been decided, of course unofficially, that France shall take all of Germany that lies south of the Rhine. Belgium shall have an enormous indemnity and that part of Holland which comes between Antwerp and the sea. England will take the German colonies in Africa, Japan the German colonies in Asia and those among the Pacific islands. Servia and Montenegro will help themselves to the Slavonic parts of southern Austria-Hungary, granting Italy the Italian parts as reward for her neutrality. Russia will be content with German Poland, Galicia, Silesia, Constantinople and Asia Minor, throwing the rest of Austria-Hungary and Turkey to her Balkan friends.

Looking at the issue from quite another point of view, Professor Ernest Haeckel, of the University of Jena, foresees the distribution according to this scheme: Holland to have a slice of Belgium, Germany to take the rest. Austria-Hungary will annex Russian Poland, and Finland will be a gift to Sweden. London, of course, is to be occupied, and, doubtless, such of the English and French colonies as seem desirable.

It is to be observed that what dividing of spoils is being done is done by folk in the rear, not by those on the firing line. For one thing, the fighters are too busy. For another, they realize, as the others don't seem to, that "it is a long way to Tipperary."

MAKING OF A CHAMPION

The Panama-Pacific Exposition is assured of a new attraction.

In Woodlond, California, one Tillie Alcartra, of the Holstein-Friesland aristocracy, has given a year of her life to the production of milk, and with such excellent results that she has become the champion producer, one of the immortals of her family. The records show an excess of 30,000 pounds of milk, more than fifteen tons.

While the crowds gather about Tillie at the exposition and lavish her with admiration, the expert and the wiser will lavish their admiration on Tillie's masters and keepers. For they will understand how much of care and intelligence have been spent without stint to keep Tillie well-fed and not fed overmuch, exercised mildly and not excessively, protected against the chill night air, the harassment of dogs and flies, the temper of companions. The strain has been great upon Tillie, but far greater upon her managers. She will have luxury and ease all the rest of her days. We trust that they, too, will have their rewards, if not in money at least in pride. They have earned all that they can gain.

To be a champion is great. To make a champion is noble.

PROMOTED FOR CHEERFULNESS

Trench life takes out of the war the little there is of picnic in war. It is cold. It is wet. It is destructive to the nerves. For the soldier never knows when the enemy's artillery is going to get the range and tear him into bits and shreds. He never knows at what hour of day or night he may be called upon to charge across some bullet-swept field. He must count himself in luck if rain, or sleet, or flood, does not force him out of one trench to dig another trench under fire.

Under such circumstances, an army needs every bit of cheerfulness it can muster. This is a thing to put a value upon. One cheerful man can make a score of men around him feel cheerful. He can keep up spirits when mournfulness would make men the easy prey of disease, where pessimism would lose engagements.

In the latest list of promotions issued by the British war office, it is to be noted that some of the rewards have been made for such reasons as "cheerfulness and optimism" and "helping the brigade to pull together." Services of this sort are just as important as gallantry in action. They make the gallantry possible. They keep soldiers soldierly.

But it is not only in war that cheerfulness has a recognizable value. It is held in regard in every peaceful walk of life. It brings rewards wherever men work. The familiar office mottoes, "Don't Worry," "Smile," "Be Cheerful," are not mere devices in ornament to break the monotony of wall space. They speak for a conscious need of something too much of which the world is yet to know. To be cheerful is to be kind, to be courageous, to be equal to the tasks, big or little, with which fate faces us.

WE SHOULDER A NEW TAX

The "war tax," which is now in operation, is as comprehensive as a gatling gun. The whole country is its target, and escaping it will be more difficult than dodging a wave of influenza.

It is so spacious that you cannot send an express package, talk over a long distance telephone line, take out a fire insurance policy, send a telegraph message, or issue a bill of sale without contributing to the new revenues. If you are a chewing gum manufacturer, a stockholder in a sleeping car company or of a company engaged in hauling freight, a theatre owner or a circus owner, a banker or a dealer in perfumery and cosmetics, you must do your share, fixed by the government, to help the government out of the hole.

The treasury, you see, needs your money.

On the whole, the "war tax" will reach about as many citizens as any tax ever framed in this country. Everyone will pay, directly or indirectly. But no one is fussing or quarreling about it. The buncombe about the tax being a "war tax" isn't fooling folks, nor is it angering them. Never in the career of the republic have the people been more indulgent toward Washington, more ready to give it a chance to make good, or more willing to give it a hand when it gets mired down in the slough of its mistakes and extravagances. If this administration fails to get that vindication now in course of promotion, it can never complain of a lack of public good will. The patience with which the newest tax burden is assumed clearly indicates the quality of that indulgence.

WAR AND THE SEERS

End-of-the-Worlders are more common than you may have thought. For there are at least two grades of them. Some take their prophecies into the street and draw a crowd. They are the ones that everyone hears about. But they are but a handful compared with their brethren who never form a cult, never go outdoors in their nightgear and never take up a collection. These are a humble and sincere lot, printing their messages in small pamphlets and distributing them at their own cost. There is often evidence that this cost bears heavily upon them.

The war in Europe has noticeably increased the receipt of End-of-the-World booklets and circulars at this office, and doubtless that is true with all the newspapers. Prophecy has, as it were, stood in the ways in many minds. The war served to launch them, and they have gone forth to their final ports in the wastebaskets, incidentally swelling the income of job printers and enhancing the revenues of the postoffice department.

We question if the seers are disappointed as to the results of their publications. They know this for an idle world and heedless, driving to its doom unseeing and unwilling to see and be warned. That they hear no more of their predictions and exhortatations after the mailman gets them confirms the prophets in their convictions.

It is surely another sign that this world is tumbling into the pit.

PLENTY OF CAPITAL

Though its existence isn't indicated by the tone of the financial news of the day, there is an enormous amount of capital in this country looking for investment.

A Boston newspaper quotes one of its city's big bankers:

"People have no idea how rich this country is. If we weren't a nation of spenders and wasters, ten years would see us dominating the finance of the world. And even as it is, our surplus is going to play a big part in foreign fields. I wouldn't be surprised to see an immense amount of United States capital invested in Europe after this war is over; and it is going to go into South America independently of the war."

It happens that American capital is practicing the axioms of caution it was urged to practice years ago, but wouldn't. It is turning a deaf ear to the shouting boomer and the too unctuous promoter. It is applying the acid test to promises of extravagant interest. It wants certainty of returns, and where that is assured, the purse-strings are untied. If South America, and Europe later, are able to make an excellent showing as to security of investment, as against less secure investments at home, capital will go there. Money is like iron shavings in the presence of a magnet. It will move where the magnet attracts in spite of such obstructions as national borders which may intervene.

Mr. Bryan is now enthusiastic for prohibition, to the extreme of wanting the Democratic party to apply for a divorce from whisky. Which leads to the notion that Mr. Bryan didn't enjoy his late stumping trip through Ohio, during which he had to preserve a clam-like silence on booze.

Sunday School

MAKING A NEW WORLD ORDER

The International Sunday School Lesson for December 13 is "The Great Commission."—Matt. 28: 16-20; Luke 24:36-49.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

A PENETRATING phrase from a letter by St. Peter speaks of persons who are "blind, seeing only that which is near." That describes the mass of us who cannot discern things in their relationships. Every great event has great consequences, and the shrewd person perceives its implications, as well as its immediate reality. When the newspapers announced that a new Babylonian story of the Fall and Deluge, antedating Abraham, had been discovered, many persons merely thought it a curious bit of news. Of its vast consequences, in the realm of religion and history, they had no suspicion. Thus it is that the fact of the resurrection of Jesus cannot be understood at all until its consequences also are realized.

We know from last week's lesson study that the resurrection of Jesus had been historically established by His six appearances in or about Jerusalem, and by His three appearances in Gallilee. If the resurrection of Jesus be a reality, then it is fraught with such tremendous consequences to mankind that words fail us to describe it adequately.

Clearly, if Jesus could rise from the dead, then it is possible also for us to rise from the dead. Paul is both logical and philosophical in making his teaching of a personal immortality contingent upon the resurrection of Jesus. If all the world's bonds that have bound humanity have been broken, and if death, the last great conquerer of the race, has been mastered by Christ, then a new order of affairs entirely has entered into human life.

The New King's Imperialism.

The resurrection fact is inadequate without the resurrection program. Jesus proved His authority by His ascendency over death. He had demonstrated the possibility of a new and risen life. Now we find Him, in the present lesson, issuing directions to His followers as to the manner in which the new life is to be lived. The former teachings of Christ were all touched with a new luminosity by this new truth of the resurrection. It also made necessary certain special instructions to the men who were to carry on the work of Jesus. The Master was mounting His throne: what was to be His policy for His kingdom?

The flaming conquests of Mohammed and his immediate successors are one of the wonders of history. Yet they are easily understood. Since his followers believed him to be God's latest and fullest prophet, then it was incumbent upon them to carry his revelation to the uttermost man they could reach. In a far greater sense, if Jesus Christ be the Son of God, and mankind's only Redeemer, then all the world must be told the good news; and no other concern in life becomes so important as the bearing of this message.

The imperialism of Christianity dates from the resurrection. The world program of Christ was laid down after He had broken the bonds of death. His fullest and final instructions to His disciples were imparted from this side of the tomb. The work of winning all men to Him is bound up with the kingship of Christ. As runs the old saying, "Christ will not be Lord at all, unless He can be Lord in all."

World War Under a Peace Prince.

Doubtless, the most disturbing thought of the world today—and one that is being discussed in khans and tea houses and at caravan campfires, and in Oriental palaces and schools, and pagan temples and Christian churches—is the thought that Christian civilization has apparently broken down in the present world war; and humanity has resolved itself into its original barbarism.

The "Christian nations" are heart deep in the bloodiest war of all the ages. Before this overwhelming passion of war-lust, the obligations of brotherhood, charity and peace seem to have vanished. Christ's clear commands are ignored, and His Lordship is nullified. All the while His name is being invoked, as if He were a man-made, national idol, to be carried forth to battle along with the standards of the armies.

Squarely facing all the myriads of alert minds which will study this present lesson are the words of the text, "All authority is given unto Me in heaven and earth." Confronting this truth is the admitted fact of the apparent repudiation of Christianity by the older Christian nations. What shall we say? Has Christianity failed? Is Christ or Satan ruling this earth?

Into the scales, as we weigh this question, must be thrown the two thousand years of Christian history, and the patience of God which they reveal. We recall His word, that with Him a thousand years are as a day, and "My thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways My ways." The conviction of many of the most thoughtful persons is that this is the last war. The present crisis is climateric.

Crowding into this holocaust of blood and horror are all the lessons of the futility and hurt of war which the world and laborious centuries have failed to teach. In this stern school of war, humanity is being taught the peace lesson. Our small and insular and distorted ideas are being repudiated; and over all the battlefield men are dimly discerning the mysterious providence of the Lord God of Hosts. By strange violence he is shaking up this old world to realize its solidarity, its interdependence, and its need for a mind of brotherhood. Our awed spirits cry,

"His Day is marching on."

The gigantic task of all time is being wrought before our eyes by giganttic means.

Clearly, unmistakably, Jesus laid the task of winning the world for His ideals upon the hearts of His disciples. Their chief business, He said, should be the evangelization of mankind. Stupendous in its imperialism—without any match among world conquests—was this programme laid down by the death-conquering Christ. Nothing less than kingship over all the nations would satisfy Him. He already knew, what we are now learning by the collapse of the most highly developed material civilization, that world-dominion could only come ultimately by and to a spiritual ideal.

Now we front this new order. The programme of world conquest may be achieved only by some new Power. The authoritative utterance of Jesus, after He had proclaimed Himself King of all the realms of earth and heaven, was that the "All Power" of the Christian life in the individual is equal to this new task. He offered an entirely new dynamic, as well as a new method. It is the life of Christ within that changes the world without.

Our day is fertile in programmes and weak dynamics. It needs for all our plans of amelioration and service a new vitality, except the life of the ever-living Christ himself? So that with His commission, goes His equipment, "Lo, I am with you all the days." Christ asks His disciples to do nothing that He does not offer to help them to do.

When the Battle Flags Are Furled.

To the conviction that religion is our need above all needs, the war is turning the world's sobered thought. A new generation of humble-minded Christian disciples are called for. Putting away all our time-worn arrogance and pride of intellect, we are to seek to know the mind of Christ for our day. The world at present, as perhaps, never before, wants to live up to Christ's program. All other plans have collapsed in the present unparalleled catastrophe.

That programme is clear. It calls for a whole world permanently at peace. It would furl all battle flags, by teaching men in the school of Christ sincerely to love one another. It would rule among the nations, by substituting the diplomacy of selfishness the new diplomacy of brotherhood. The law of nations would be the law which Christ laid down for individuals, that life is a serving and a loving. The statecraft of unselfishness should take its place on the thrones of the world.

Peace will come on earth because of the men of good will. The brother spirit, which is the kingdom mind, and sometimes called the foreign missionary enterprise, will bring about a new mastery of individual lives by Jesus Christ. Whoever promotes that consummation is helping to prepare the new world order which Jesus prescribed after His resurrection and before his ascension.

REBEL LEADER IS CAPTURED

General De Wet Taken Prisoner in South Africa.

It has been officially announced that General Christian De Wet, leader in the South African rebellion, has been captured.

General De Wet rose to fame as a commander-in-chief of the Orange Free State forces in the South African war. Starting as a burgher in the Heilbron command, he later was appointed commandant at Ladysmith and was sent to relieve General Cronje as second in command. When General Cronje surrendered De Wet was made commander-in-chief.

In the latter days of that war he embarrassed the British army by his tactics, which for a long time made vain the pursuit of the remnant of his army, although 20 British columns were engaged in it. He was one of the signatories of the peace conference, and later was minister of agriculture in the Orange River colony.

General De Wet, at the outbreak of the present war, offered a corps of South African scouts to Lord Kitchner. Later he protested against the action of the Union of South Africa in fighting the Germans, and took the field against the British forces.

GERMANY BARS LIQUOR IN EAST OF EMPIRE

Germany has taken a leaf from the czar's book in declaring through an official order that the sale of all alcoholic liquors is strictly forbidden in the eastern provinces.

The order came as the result of recommendations made by courts martial which tried cases of desertion.

In almost every instance the soldier declared he acted while under the influence of drink.

Insists on Hanging Round His Door

From Des Moines Register and Leader.

GO 'WAY! HOW MANY TIMES DO I HAVE TO TELL YOU YOU'RE NOT MY DOG?
WILSON
BLAME FOR RECENT BUSINESS SLUMP
ADMINISTRATION
J. McCutcheon

AMERICAN POET AND SATIRIST LOST SINCE BATTLE OF TORREON

War has blotted out another bright life—that of Ambrose Bierce, a unique figure in American literature, whose vivid army tales and keen satirical papers and poems stamped him as one of the most original and versatile of writers. Bierce was a master of English, as even his most ephemeral work will show. He wrote the most gruesome, the most harrowing, the most terrible tales ever published in this country. Some of his poems were of rare strength and beauty.

Bierce led a most remarkable life, half hermit, half Bohemian and altogether egotistical and cynical, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. In the west he was the most hated and feared of writers, and also the most courted and spoiled. He lampooned nearly everybody in political and private life with hair-raising audacity.

Joined Villa in Mexico.

When Villa rose against Huerta and the Constitutionalists rushed to arms, Bierce, who was a Northern captain in the civil war, and was breveted major for exceptional gallantry, went to Mexico and joined the staff of the doughty general. After the battle of Torreon he was missing, and has not been heard from since. Neither his daughter, Mrs. H. D. Cowden, of Bloomington, Ill., not his secretary, Miss Carrie Christiansen, of Washington, with each of whom he corresponded regularly, has had any word from him for nine months.

Ambrose Bierce held a peculiarly anomalous position in the world of letters. Like Thoreau, he held "men and their dirty institutions" in utter contempt. He would have lit a cigar with a page of Emerson and would have thrown Longfellow into the ash can.

He would never defer in the slightest to the literary or philosophical opinions of his fellows, cared nothing for what they might say of his personal conduct, however singular or offensive, and though he committed many breaches of customs and gave many affronts, he never apologized.

Enlisted in Ohio.

Bierce, who was of New England parentage, was in Ohio when the civil war began. He enlisted for the North in 1861, while in his 21st year. Because of his marked ability and great bravery as a soldier he rose rapidly from the ranks, and in the course of time became a captain of infantry. He was wounded at Chickamauga, the scene of one of his most vividly written and most horrible tales.

After the war, from which he emerged as Major Bierce, he flipped a coin to see whether he would go in for literature or a military career. Literature won and he began to write essays and stories. The year 1870 found him in London in the brilliant set of which Tom Hood was leader. There he sent forth such poignant shafts of ridicule of men and institutions as to earn for him the sobriquet of "Bitter Bierce."

On returning to America Bierce went west. In 1880 he was manager for a mining company in the Black Hills, where he had desperate adventures. Later he was employed as a writer by Frederick Marriott, of the San Francisco News-Letter. Here he was given a free hand, and in his pungent paragraphs he attacked everybody, high and low, and soon made a name for himself all over the west as the most vitriolic satirist of his day.

Was Tender Hearted.

At heart Bierce was tender enough, but his boast was that he never let his heart get into his head. Gertrude Atherton, on reading some of his stories written during his long stay in California, said that he had the "most brutal imagination of any man of the English speaking race."

When his book, "Tales of Soldiers and Civilians," was published in the later 80's it was pounced upon by reviewers, who declared it to be more harrowing than Poe; but at the same time the style was recognized as that of a master.

In his next volume of tales, "Can Such Things Be?" Bierce appeared as the most distinctive exponent of the supernatural and terrible the world has even seen in literature. You may search Poe through and never find such riotous imagination as is revealed in "The Diamond Thing," "Moxon's Master" and "The Middle Toe of the Right Foot."

Always a Fighter.

Bierce was ever a fighter, in civic life as in war. He was in many ugly broils, from all of which he emerged serenely enough, for never would he acknowledge himself beaten.

A singularly handsome man, of good height and fine figure, carrying himself, even at 70, with an erect military bearing, Bierce, with his keen blue-gray eye and clear, ruddy complexion, like that of an English squire, was a man to be remarked in any crowd.

AN EYEWITNESS TELLS STORY OF SEVERE LIFE IN THE TRENCHES

TAKING a lesson from the enormous losses they suffered by throwing men forward across exposed spaces in mass formations, the German officers have modified their form of attack in the northern sphere.

This information is contained in another eye-witness narrative, written by a member of the staff of Field Marshal Sir John French, which was issued by the government press bureau today.

The narrative, which is dated November 29, says:

"The weather was warm and fine on the 26th, 27th and 28th, but these three days were not productive of any incidents of magnitude.

"The three were about the quietest days we had experienced in weeks. The Germans continued to press that section of our line held by the Indian troops, despite their previous losses in this direction. The Germans in that region undertook sapping operations in order to shorten the distances of their assaults. None was successfully carried out.

Civilians Dig Trenches.

"The Germans massed a great force south of the Lys river.

"There has generally been some shelling of the localities in the rear of our front, but this has diminished. Along the whole front, sniping operations have been incessant.

"There seems litle doubt that the Germans are employing civilians, whether they be willing to do such work or not, to dig trenches. Some who refused to do this labor were shot.

"On the 26th, the enemy succeeded first by sapping, then assaulting from a short distance amidst a shower of bombs, in gaining possession of a portion of a trench upon our right. However, they were soon ejected.

"On the 28th, among the hostile troops facing our center, there were signs that some changes had been made in the composition of the German artillery, which was actively feeling out a new zone of fire.

The aim of the Germans is still to gain ground—to drive us back. But, owing to the immense losses entailed by their summary method of assaulting our lines across open spaces and across any distance, no matter how great, they are employing means now that are more modified. They now move forward by means of approaches which are dug, roughly speaking, parallel to the trenches to be attacked. These approaches are dug nearer and nearer to the allies' lines, but are zig-zagged in such a manner as to prevent us from giving them an enfilading fire. When these roughly built trenches, all of which are shallow, have reached a point considered within asaulting distance the troops sheltered in them spring up and charge.

Few Human Signs.

"The principal feature of the battlefield is the absence of any sign of human beings. All are concealed behind cleverly built trenches or other defensive works.

Behind the first-line trenches, the British and German soldiers, have constructed a perfect labyrinth of burrows of every sort to protect them from shells and bombs.

At some points, the fighting takes place at such close range that the artillery behind the lines cannot bombard for fear of dropping shells into the trenches of its own side. Bombs of all descriptions are used in prodigious quantities. The larger ones are fired, but the smaller ones (grenades) are thrown by hand at points where the trenches are close enough together. These are charged with high explosives, and explode with great violence. Every assault is ushered in with a prelude of bombs. The wholesale use of these missiles is one of the prominent features of the close attacks now being carried on. With machine guns and sharpshooters and bombs, this kind of fighting is very deadly.

Agriculturists in the Bombay district are advised by the government to raise wheat and other grains instead of cotton.

CHILDREN OF THE FUTURE WILL SUFFER FROM BLIGHT OF WAR

CHILDREN with crippled forms, weak bodies and unbalanced minds will fill the cradles of the nations at war, declare medical men and scientists who are now giving much time to the consideration of the Europe of the future. They will be the offspring of men rendered unfit for parentage by the rigors of the great conflict.

Since men of science first began to study the effect of war on the human races it has been admitted that whenever the best physical examples of a nation went to war to be destroyed, the physical manhood of the nation suffered. Then for every man killed or fatally wounded, four died of disease. Army physicians declare that in the present conflict the loss from wounds and disease will be far less.

But the scientists—both medical men and anthropologists — add to that statement their belief that the loss of the men killed in the war will not detract from the physical welfare of Europe's future sons one-hundredth part as much as will the men who return unwounded from the field, because war is no longer primarily an annihilator of life, so far as the calculations of science are concerned, but a shatterer of nervous constitutions, a creator of neurasthenic wrecks, weakened mentalities and sapped vitalities.

The men who work the great siege guns and field rifles, they say, may never be touched by bullet or steel, and yet each time that the great gun is fired it sends a crashing blow upon the nerve centers of the men who work it, until it is now no uncommon thing for these crews to sink from nervous exhaustion at their posts.

In the rank and file of the marching troops, each man near whom a shell bursts will suffer from the unusual and abnormal vibrations which the explosion causes, regardless of whether he is actually wounded or not, and the man who endures the exposure of the trenches, the privations and rigors of the campaign, the terrible suspense of watching and waiting, can survive without paying the price in physical and mental imperfections.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of the National Museum and noted anthropologist in Washington, estimates that 15,000,000 men will be drawn into the war in Europe. Of these 9,000,000 will probably survive as an army of chronic invalids, rheumatics, neurasthenics, irritables, and men suffering from incurable diseases of the intestinal tract. These men, in the eyes of Dr. Hrdlicka, will constitute a much greater loss, vital and economical, than all of the ones killed in battle.

VARIETIES

In 1913 Japan exported raw s valued at $94,080,614.

American cotton gins are being stalled in South Africa.

Argentina has become a great mar for sanitary appliances.

The United States produced in about 5,100 tons of hemp.

Florida is expending $650,000 on br roads in St. Johns county.

Norwegians are taking to the use linoleum as floor covering.

The finest grained modeling clay the world comes from Italy.

Frankfort is one of the greatest d producing cities in Germany.

Panama imports 120 barrels of b monthly from the United States.

Sweden produced nearly $4,500 worth of matches in the year 1912.

Yellow watermelons from Pra have been introduced in California.

Egyptian cotton is being profitab grown on irrigated farms in Arizona.

India expects to have the great production of jute on record this ye

Sandalwood trees in India are g erally found at an altitude of 2,00 3,000 feet.

Japanese wood prints are made lengthwise sections of cherry wo parallel to the grain.

Motor equipment has completely placed horse-drawn apparatus in Manila fire department.

London last year imported 8,33 carcasses of frozen mutton and lam mainly from Australia.

Russia has been making plans the construction of great storehou for grain at many points.

It is said that an excellent bevera similar to tea, can be brewed from common maidenhair fern.

The Chinese government is planni to spend $10,000,000 for a number high-power wireless stations.

It is said that the state of Flor receives more than $1,000,000 a y from the trade in alligators.

The United States navy has perfec a searchlight visible under favora circumstances for 100 miles.

Cars on some small railways in Ch where the wind is dependable, fitted with sails for propulsion.

Morning light is from 10 to 20 p cent stronger than that of the aft noon, varying with the seasons.

Arkansas is the chief state in t production of beauxite, the mine from which aluminium is derived.

More than 90 per cent of the alcoh and alcoholic drinks that are made the Philippines are derived from t sap of palm trees.

Seville reports a dull olive mark the producers and purchasers bei deadlocked, waiting for higher or low prices, respectively.

Electric traction has penetrated h Sumatra, where a large coal compa uses electric locomotives to haul t products of its mines.

The United States imported 22,00 feet of motion picture films in one m cent month as compared with 3,00 in the same month last year.

More than 46,000,000 bunches bananas were imported into the Uni States last year, or about 40 banan for each man, woman and child.

To permit a person in any seat in automobile to regulate its speed wi out the knowledge of the chauffeur the purpose of a German invention.

Throughout the United States n tional forests the rangers are posti signs which tell distances and dire tions, especially at forks and cro roads.

That the French language is m suitable for use while telephoning th the English has been discovered sin London and Paris were linked by te phone.

An interesting report is that Amer can wire wheels with rubber tires soon to be used on Japanese rickshs in place of the old Japanese wood wheels.

Without an arched support or cen pier a single span concrete bridge feet long, strong enough for the he lest vehicle traffic, has been built Illinois.

On the theory that mountain clim ing develops the nerves as well as t muscles, a Philadelphia college phy cal director has his pupils climb b sides of quarries.

Sperm whales are the richest pr of the ocean, yielding spermaceti fr the cavities in their heads, ivory fr their lower jaws, and rich yellow from their sides.

Pine piles recently taken from t North river in New York harbor, years after being driven, were fou to be in perfect condition both ab and below the water.

Some forms of Pacific ocean s weeds yield 500 pounds of pure pota three pounds of iodine and other va uable by-products from each ton dried vegetable matter.

According to recent analysis stre dust is composed of particles of ir and steel from horseshoes and wag tires, of leather, wood, cotton, wo paper, clay, sand and bacteria.

For the French railroad in t Sahara there have been built loc motives and cars specially design for passage through sandstorms offer resistance to the metal cuttin sand.

In Mexico the cargador, or carri transports bundles so weighty that o dinary men could not even lift the It is not unusual for him to carry load of 400 pounds on his head shoulders.

In Holland the fastest trains mak only 40 miles an hour. The groun is inclined to be soft and yieldin wherefore it is unsafe to use ve heavy engines drawing trains at high speed.

Orange shipments from Californ and Florida to Canada are increasin having been 600,000 boxes during first eight months of 1913, and 1,400,0 boxes during the eight months end August 30, 1914.

Southern China is using increasing great quantities of grape juice, whi is a new article there. The climate hot, and cool drinks are needed. Alc holic drinks do not answer the de mand in all ways.

Among the defenses of the Panam canal there will be several batteri of 16 and 12-inch rifles, all of whi will be concealed in such manner tha with the use of smokeless powder, it will be impossible for an enemy t locate them.

A Berlin notary named Sauter, wh died recently made a hobby of co lecting fine shoes. At the time of h death he had a museum of more tha 5,000 pairs, all catalogued and so strict ly guarded that not even his wife w allowed to enter the room where h kept the collection.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

Santa Claus

This week we close the Santa Claus list. Many names have been given to us by readers, and the way is open for everyone to make hundreds of little hearts glad with joy on Christmas morning. While it is a possibility that some of the little folks will be overlooked, as we recognize that the system is hap-hazard, still we trust our readers who wish to help make little hearts glad will look at the names that have been published and may find those whose circumstances or age appeal to them especially. The locality in which the little ones live also may have an influence with any who desire to contribute to them. Send direct to the addresses given, not to this office. We dread the possibility of any child being forgotten on the great day of peace and good will, and can only pray that not one will be overlooked.—Ed.

Names and Addresses.

Mr. Ed Brown, Grove City, Pa., has family of seven. Needy.

Rosie Zimmerman, 10, Danson, W. Va., two brothers and a sister.

Jamie Trent, Troutville, Va., deserted wife with three children, 7, 6 and 4 years.

Mrs. Georgia Williamson, Greenback, Tenn., R. 4, mother of three, whose father is dead.

The name of Daniel Neifert is asked to be withdrawn from the Exchange.

Mrs. D. E. Barrett, mother of four; husband dead.

Three Simmons children, care Lee Simmons, Berea, W. Va.

Jessie Sutton, Berea, W. Va., asks for a big doll.

Mrs. Adam Warner, Nicholville, N. Y., two children, 5 and 3.

Ethel, Mary Lee and Ford Davenport, Castlewood, Va., live with their grandparents. They are orphans.

Harry Galer, 620 Maple st., Big Rapids, Mich.

Fred Jolliffe, Hesperia, Mich., R. 3, is one of seven motherless children who have very bravely cared for his baby brother while the sister, 9, has been little housekeeper.

Mrs. C. H. Hyder, Rutherfordtown, N. C., asks gifts for two girls, 6 and 3, the elder almost blind.

Mary G. Nicely, Glenwood, W. Va., asks gifts for her two fatherless girls.

Mrs. J. T. Drommon, Oriskaney, Va., 9 children.

Zoe M. Simmons, Box, W. Va., 11, one of six, oldest 14, youngest 4. Anything will do that you may have for us."

Beula Barie Everest, Marion, Mich., 12, nephew, Harold Sharp, are 100 miles from other relatives.

Ruby Edwards, Kinsman, O.

Vern Holt, Midway, Tenn., R. 2, one of three children who would appreciate little gifts.

Hattie B. Smith, Malie, Ky., one of 8 children.

Jamie Rayburn, Kingston, Tenn., 8 children, father sick.

Mrs. Lizzie Jolley, Milton, W. Va., 4 five children.

Mrs. Eliza Hartsock, Nicholsville, 3, three little sons.

Herman Socker, Carlisle, Pa., R. 6.

Dora Kennett, Ferrun, Va., three children, needy.

Tidell, W. Va., Box 95, four children, eldest 7, needy.

Edith Pierce, Chickamauga, Ga., 3 children, father dead, mother overworking.

Mrs. J. A. Waycaster, Roan Mt., 3 little children, mother a cripple.

Maggie and Lola Benfield, Johnson City, Tenn. Santa Claus nearly always forgets them.

Sarah Candill, Shull's Mills, North Carolina, five children, eldest 10.

Mary Graham, Shuff, Va., a gift for the little son, aged 12, and very needy.

Betty Custer, Shuff, Va., two boys, aged 2, very poor.

Ida Carroll, Young Cane, Ga., two children.

Mrs. J. B. Ocker, Carlisle, Pa., R. 4, four children, eldest 9.

Beulah Wilson Speedwell, North Carolina, four children, father dead.

Gladys and Nellie Tanner, 12 and 8, Bush, W. Va.

Virgil Harvey, 7, and brothers, 5 and 4, Bolt, W. Va.

Mrs. Maud Hines, Bonaqua, Tenn., 3 children, invalid daughter, 14. Boy, 12, girl 9. Any little thing.

Nola Baines, 12, Box, W. Va., two brothers, 9 and 7.

A family of six children, oldest 13, very needy, Box 347, R. 5, Joplin, Mo.

Three little brothers, who will have no Christmas this year, are at Attoka, Virgil and Jefferson McKenna, Brandon, Ind.

Five children, address Roy Hash, Dahlia Ridge, Va.

Callie Stigall, R. 1, Dodson, Va., 9 years old.

Maggie Lambert, Riverton, W. Va., mother of four, oldest 6.

Mrs. Georgia Childers, Louisa, Ky., 3 children.

Mrs. Ida Pendleton, Callaway, Va., 3 fatherless children.

Stanley Fitts, Canton, N. Y., R. 5, one of six.

Gladys Hanks, 10, Stanton, Mich., R. 1, one of nine children who do not know what Christmas is like.

Two little Watrous children, oldest 7, W. Lafayette street, Claremont, N. H.

Mrs. Laura M. Simpson, Friendship, N. Y., R. 3, three boys and a girl who have no toys.

Mrs. Graham, Troutville, Va., 9, one of a family of four.

Mrs. Lena Claytor, Terry's Fork, Va., seven children.

Helen and Robert Watson, 5 and 3, Post House, W. Va.

The Booth children's grandfather's name is J. M. Booth, and the address is Seven Mile Ford, instead of Fork, Virginia.

Lena Skeen, Morriston, Tenn., and 3 little brothers.

Mrs. Margaret McElhose, Black Lick, Pa., R. 1, four fatherless children, oldest 8.

Mary and Kathleen Decker, 9 and 7, Jonesboro, Tenn, R. 3, their baby brother would like a Teddie bear.

Mrs. J. P. Fitzgerald, Schoolfield, Va., four children, mother sick.

Mrs. Mae Boblett, Lobelia, W. Va., 3 little children, father killed in July by stroke of lightning.

Louise Schwartz, Swiss, W. Va., a family of very poor children.

Maggie Barter, Rutherford Town, North Carolina, something for a little girl.

George and Bertha Selbaugh, 9 and 5, Clifton Mills, W. Va.

John Taylor, Shick-shinny, Pa., and two sons of Mrs. Claudine Minor, 3 and 1, same address.

Mary Baker, 8, Caldwell, O., R. 5, does not have much Christmas.

Alma Ruth Couch, care Mrs. W. P. Couch, Morristown, Pa.

Rex and Gladys Graves, 5 and 3, Sharpe's Chapel, Tenn., R. 2.

Mrs. Mary E. Atkins, Roxbury, Va., two children, 15 and 17.

Lottie Robinson, Pott's Creek, 11 December 22, brother and sister.

Mrs. M. M. Mitchell, Horton, Mich., mother of four, and father sick.

Bertha West, 243 Morrell st., Otsego, Mich., has lately lost father; mother feeble.

Claude Linatau, Riddle, Mich., ill from long attack of fever.

Mrs. Abby G. Bryant, Elamsville, Va., has two small girls.

Charles McCleary, West Finley, Penna.

Simon Marshall, Mecca, Va., is a shut-in.

Mildred Booth, Zion, Va., is an orphan of 5 years.

Mrs. John Conklin, Nicholville, N. Y., six children, oldest 13.

Dicie Smith and Mae Smith, Grove Oak, Ala.

Cora White, Glen Lyn, Va., 11, and two younger brothers and a sister.

Marvin, Teddie and Gilbert Ashlin, aged 10, 8, 5, respectively, Sugar Grove, Va.

Iva Lee Miller, Johnson City, Tenn., aged 5, is unable to walk.

R. A. Dillard, Fordetown, Tenn., is the mother of nine, all under 15.

Velma Roberts, 11, and brother Akim, 6, Jackson Center, Penn.

Sherman and Condie Moyers, 10 and 6, Morristown, Tenn.

Edward and Vernon Glad, 7 and 4, Fletcher, N. C.

Alta Boram, 16, and five younger brothers and two sisters, Weston, W. Va.

Amos Handley, Hutsonville, Ill., 12, deserted by mother when a baby.

Winnie Messenger, 953 South street, Corry, Penn., 9, sister 12, and brother 2.

Bertha and Hetty Kestner, 5 and 6, care of James Phelps, Holston, Va.

Mrs. C. G. Nutter, Mount Nebo, W. Va., three children, one boy 10, and two girls, 4 and 7.

Eddie Reynolds and sister Frankie, Turbotsville, Pa.

Lilley Osborn, 8, R. R. 1, Black water Va.

Mrs. M. L. Robison Everett, Penn., will receive presents for two boys, 4 and 6.

Ralph and Mildred Graham, twins, 9, Richard 6, Louise 4, Grace 1, Millwood, W. Va.

Mrs. Edna Burdell, Aaron, W. Va., two children, girl 4, boy 1.

Della Hubbard, Jamestown, Ark., 9, three brothers, 7, 5, 2.

Clyd Bepa, 11, three brothers and two sisters Walper, W. Va.

Fred Nestor, 10, and Dewey Philip, 10, Nestorville, W. Va.

Claudia and Day Nichols, 9 and 10, two sisters, 5 and 6, Paragon, W. Va.

Three orphans, Mell Seal, 12, sisters 10 and 6, Speedwell, Tenn.

Ruth Adner, 12, Croghan, N. Y., three sisters, 1, 8, 6 one brother, 4.

Madge, Ralph and Mable Stout 10, 6 and 4, Lost Creek, Tenn.

Sallie O. Smith, Horton, W. Va., has four children, one girl, 9, three boys.

Dannia Wimer, 12, Box, W. Va.

Noah Hymes, Montrose, W. Va., two grandchildren, Atlee Ryan 7, Mary 3.

Mrs. Fred Everest, Marion, Mich., one girl 8, two grandchildren, oldest 3.

Vince W. Meade, Castlewood, Va., aged 11.

Francis Heldreth, 5 months, care of B. L. Heldreth, Mill Creek, W. Va.

Mrs. Eva Moreley, Arkport, N. Y., mother of three, one boy 8, two girls, 6 and 4.

Mrs. Alice Campbell, Winthrop, N. Y., two boys, 3 and 1.

Mr. Myron Scott, Winthrop, N. Y., two boys, 10 and 8.

Mrs. Lucy R. Chambers, Stocksville, N. C., three girls, 12, 9, 7, five boys, 13, 10, 5, 3, 1.

Garnet, Gay and Wilbur Seckman, three orphans of Wilbur, W. Va.

Mrs. Laura Wickline, Sarton, W. Va., two children, 5 and 1.

Ethel Howes, 519 Kirby street, Menominee, Mich., aged 10, sister 8, and brother 5.

Maud Quay, 8, Mifflington, Pa.

Ross and Wayne York, 4 and 2, Doyles Mills, Pa.

Walter Kittle, 9, three brothers, 6, 4 and 17 months, two sisters, 7 and 3, Milan, Ind., R. R. 1.

Enna Lee Sealy, 9, and sister, 8, Math, Tenn.

Homer Cartee, 10, and sister, 8, Etowah, Tenn.

Earl, Jennie, Ruth and Clifford Cartee, Etowah, Tenn., aged 6, 4, 2, 14 months.

Edward and Edith Miller, Rutherfordton, N. C., 21 and 5 months.

Clenzo Hamilton, 3, Rutherfordton, N. C.

Ethel Walter, Cleveland, Tenn., fatherless girl of 9.

Lottie Miller, Meisenheimer, N. C., has two small brothers.

Pearl Coron, 8, brother 5, sister 2, Hendersonville, N. C.

Sophia Dance, 11, three brothers, 15, 13 and 8, one sister 6, Neubert, Tenn.

Mrs. Kate Cunningham, Box, W. Va., mother of four boys, 6, 4, 2, 4 months.

Jim Mannon, 9, West Hamlin, W. Va.

Emma Gentry, Mt. Washington, Ky., and two brothers, 9 and 6.

Lorene Knight, 2117 South H street, Bedford, Ind., aged 10, and sister 6.

Macy Cunningham, 11, Gillespieville, Ohio.

Dale, Karl and Kenneth Jarvis, Wilsonburg, W. Va., orphans, 3, 6, 8 years.

Annie Wilson, Ravenswood, W. Va., 12, three brothers, 10, 6 and 4.

Charlie Hastings, 301 Main street, Claremont, N. H., 10, sister 5, brother 3.

Three fatherless children, two boys, 5 and 7, girl, 10, Mrs. Mary J. Mayo, Surgoinsville, Tenn.

Mrs. Lillie Guyer, High Point, N. C., mother of three boys, 10, 7, 1, one girl, 3.

Trillie Burdett, Aaron, W. Va., 12.

Mrs. Ida Lawson, St. Paul, Va., a crippled woman with three children, 4, 2, 8 months.

Lewis Owens, Athens, Texas, 12, Jackson 10, Opal 7, Hodge 4, baby 3 months.

Mrs. James Russell, Guys Mills, Pa., two boys, 12 and 6, one girl, 9.

Mrs. Leanar Watson, Burksville, Ky., three girls, 10, 8, 2, one boy, 4, care of Mary Johnson.

Edward Way, Burlington, N. C., 6, two sisters, 4 and 3 months, one brother, 2.

Mrs. J. O. Young, Martinsville, Va., three boys, 5, 3, 2, one girl, 10 months.

Mrs. Hester Archer, Graham Station, W. Va., oldest 12.

Rufus Abbatt, Abbatt, W. Va., 6, paralyzed in both legs.

Verna, Mildred, Golden and Jesse Boring, Blacklick, Pa., 12, 10, 8, 14.

Ralph and Paul Luttrell, Erwin, Tenn., aged 4 and 2.

Bessie, Grace and Ofie Thompson, Riverton, W. Va., 14, 12, 9.

Elmer Copenhaver, 7, Aarons, W. Va.

Annie May Ross, Marshville, N. C., 11 years.

Hattie and Aldo Lewis, 13 and 11, North Washington, Pa.

Cheer-Up Row

Lavira Hines, 14, Bon Aqua, Tenn., an invalid, spends hours looking over her cards and letters. Send more when you can.

Please send cards to Mrs. J. W. Clemons, 733 College avenue, Racine, Wis., a shut-in since June.

Mrs. Ella S. Whitcomb, Hyde Park, Vt., R. D., would enjoy Christmas greetings. She is a shut-in.

John B. Adkins, Branchfield, W. Va., an invalid for nine years.

Mrs. Huldah McCall, Pisgah Forest, N. C., 12 years in bed.

Mrs. Mary Woodworth, Allegany, N. Y., R. 2, shut-in from rheumatism.

Mrs. Mary Fortner, Marshall, N. C., R. 1, asks cards.

Candidate for Head of National D. A. R.

MRS. GEORGE T. GUERNSEY

Over 103,000 Daughters of the American Revolution, representing 1,317 chapters in all parts of the country, are interested in the campaign that is now on for the presidency of the organization.

The election will take place next April, but even at this early period the usual party lines have been drawn, and the battle is on. Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, of Independence, Kan., is the anti-administration candidate for president general. She will lead the fight to defeat Mrs. William Cumming Story, the present occupant.

DEATH TO BEDBUGS

Last week we had a troubled inquiry as to the best way to eliminate bedbugs. Here are a few replies, with the wishes of H. S.'s friends that she may soon be rid of her pestilence:

Try the white of an egg with quick silver and your trouble will leave in a hurry.—A Reader.

Take varnish one part, turpentine two parts; apply with a brush and you will never be troubled with bugs again.—Mrs. J. Dixon, Ohio.

Nothing more is needed to forever eradicate bedbugs than just strong salt water, hot or cold. Apply again and again, plentifully, whereever there is one of the vile things in any crevice or nook, for they multiply rapidly. Keep up the fight by using the salt brine and you will soon be rid of them entirely.—One Who Knows.

If H. S. will use lye dissolved in water, making the solution very strong and apply with a brush or mop wherever the bedbugs stay, she will not be bothered with them. One application is usually sufficient. I have had experience with them and this is what I used.—E. W.

WORDS OF APPRECIATION

I call every one a friend and believe good of them just as long as I possibly can. I love to read the Peace Page, as I gain some new ideas and good lessons each time.—A W. Va. Girl.

We enjoy reading your paper so so much. Do not like to miss a number.—Mrs. W. C. F., Ill.

I am a railroader, and enjoy reading the Peace Page.—C. A., Va.

The Blade is a clean, interesting paper, and is very much liked in my home.—T. S., Fla.

I have been a silent admirer of the spirit of progress that breathes through the pages of the dear old Blade for some time, as papa has been a subscriber ever since I can remember.—L. B. K., W. Va.

I think The Blade is doing a good work in giving us a space in its paper for interchange of ideas.—I. C., Ill.

I used to see The Blade years ago, when I was a child, and was glad to renew its acquaintance a few years since. Success to the Peace Page and all its contributors.—A Friend, Vermont.

I enjoy the letters about the states so much. I have friends in many of them.—Mrs. M., N. M.

Laura Parkwood, Borden, Ind., wishes letters about East Tennessee.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

HAPPINESS

I have been reading the Peace Page and copying brilliants, which I find in books and papers, into a composition book. Here is one which fits gloomy weather as this:

The cloud-maker tells us the world is wrong,
And is bound in an evil fetter;
But the blue-sky man comes bringing a song
Of hope that shall make it better.

And the toilers, hearing his voice, behold
The sign of a glad tomorrow,
Whose hands are heaped with the purest gold
Of which each heart may borrow.

A cold, rainy day isn't really so dreary if we have a warm, cheerful fire and something to keep our minds off the weather.

J. C. C., the girls do farm work here if there are not enough boys in the family to do it. I don't like to do farm work, though, and have never done very much of it.

Roy S. Field, I think your description of your state was pretty good. I live in the Piedmont section of the "Old North State." I'm afraid I am not as patriotic for my state as I should be, as I have always anticipated moving to another state, and I just thought of this as a temporary home.

E. E. S., I would enjoy hearing of your troubles. I think I should enjoy traveling myself, but as that is impossible, I have to be contented with reading of others' travels and imaginary trips. Indeed, I have been around the world several times in my imagination.

I think the pansy would be a very appropriate flower for Peace Page. Of course, we all want our favorite flower to be the chosen one. The pansy is my favorite flower, but I love them all. Flowers seem to me to have characters like real people. As I had no brothers or sisters, I used to play that the flowers and trees near the house were people, and had pleasant times visiting them.

I liked the letter from J. M. B., of California, very much. I wish I could see the little girl he spoke of. I know a lady who has been blind many years and has grandchildren and great-grandchildren she has never seen. But she doesn't complain and make life a burden to herself and others about her. She is cheerful and contented. She is growing old but has not outlived her usefulness, nor ever will. She lives with a grandson whom she raised from a baby, and his children love 'M'other," as they call her, more than anyone else. I believe we all have a lot to be thankful for, whether we know it or not.—Ruth Miller.

CANE GRINDING

A cane grinding is a delightful pleasure in southern Georgia. The boys' class invited the girls' class of the Sunday school to accompany them to the cane grinding by wagon. Leaving the city about 7:30, we arrived at the place, three miles from the city, to find a tubful of pop corn, plenty of cane juice to drink, and plenty of cane to chew. A stalk of sugar cane is round, has joints like a corn stalk, but has a sleek surface, and is much harder. It grows from one to three inches in diameter and from four to ten feet high. The cane stalk is planted in rows. From two to eight shoots start from the intersection of each joint (the joints being from one to six inches long.) The stalk has a long, slender green leaf, which forms a husk around each joint. By pulling the leaf off the husk comes off, too. One kind of cane has a purple color, the other a mixture of green and yellow. Pulling the leaves is called stripping. The tops are then cut off and the cane is hauled to the mill. A boy feeds the mill, while a mule goes around and around, hitched to a long pole, which keeps the cane mill pressing the juice out. The juice is then poured in the vat and boiled down into syrup. For satisfying your taste "Georgia cane can't be beat." Where are all of the Georgia Blade cousins? Are they all asleep? Will gladly exchange cards with any of the cousins living in different parts of the United States.—R. Godfrey, Fitzgerald, Ga.

TEACHER'S TACT

I enjoyed Rhoda Coughenour's letter very much. We also have an institute in this state, lasting two days, usually in October or November. This year we met at Kalamazoo. There were 6,000 schoolma'ams in attendance. How many teacrers find it difficult to meet the whims of the patrons? The most necessary qualification for a successful teacher is tact. She needs it in dealing with the school board; in handling the pupils, and dealing with the patrons of the school. Victory in one instance means a conquest. To give in to parental prejudice is obviously impossible. I think it is a very good idea to visit the home and become acquainted; after spending the evening, earnestly urge them to visit the school. If they should visit the school, which they will, sooner or later, get them interested in some of the work. For instance, have them decide between small rivals of map drawing or some other work you have on the program. The golden rule is, "Do not argue," and another rule, "Never give in."—F. H., Mich.

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

MOTHER OF SEVEN

I have never written for the Peace Page before, but after reading Mrs. M. F. C.'s letter from Missouri asking for advice from older mothers, I thought I would write some of my experience with children. I don't know if I am older or not. I am the mother of seven children, five boys and two girls.

I found out that it does not always do to joke with children, as one time when my oldest boy was about seven years old, as we were watching a parade, he asked me if the band men like to hear themselves play. I jokingly said "no, they put cotton in their ears." And I never thought any more about it and one day, after he was 21 years old, he told me about it, and he said, "to this day I sometimes look for the cotton." When I had to go away I never told any of my children a lie or sneaked away from them. I told them I had to go and where, and when I would be back, and left them looking after me and I kissed them good by and they never cried after me, for I gave them to understand that I had to go and they could not go, and I never had any trouble in that way. Of course, I always left someone with them. And I never left them alone at night. And now the oldest is 30 years old and the youngest 15 and they are always glad to be home. I would like to hear from someone living near Richmond, Va., how the land is, also climate, and if there is any for sale or rent within five or six miles.—Mrs. H. R. B., Chardon, Ohio.

THE CHILDREN'S CHUM

Often in our Peace Page young mothers ask advice of older mothers. I will give a little, as I have raised three good daughters, who are now in homes of their own.

Never whip a child for breaking dishes.

Never slap or hit a child on the head, as it dulls his intellect.

Never correct a child in the presence of others.

If a neighbor wants your little girl to help work, and the child objects to going, don't make her go.

Be chummy with your children. Tell them little things you think they should know, and as they grow older, tell them more.

Never allow filthy talk or stories told in their presence nor profanity.

If it be necessary for them to go out to work, try to see to it that they are employed in refined homes.

Teach your daughters to sew. Dressmaking is a trade that always lasts, and it affords a good source of income.

Teach your children through love to love you, and win their full confidence, and they will not be afraid to tell mother all they know.—Grandmother from Ohio.

SCHOOL RECORD

Thallie Eberlie, of Quaker City, Ohio, completed the entire school course of 12 years without missing a day or being tardy. The class, numbering 27, in which she graduated made a good record in attendance, as recorded by the class historian: "Half the class never missed a day in the year, six never a day in the four-year course, and one holds the unprecendented record of never missing a day or being tardy in the entire 12 years, her school career."

She, with her twin brother Harry, who graduated with her, are pursuing their studies in Columbus, O.

I am in favor of the Peace Page flower, and of the white carnation, the carnation being Elizabeth's favorite flower; only this has become the chosen symbol of mothers' day, and I would like our flower to be distinctive, and, with the chosen flower, a pretty motto from her pointers would be, "A flower and a smile are two things worth while."

I like, also, Mrs. Whitsit's chosen, motto, "I wish happiness to every one," as being expressive of Elizabeth's feeling of universal charity.

I think the subject of styles has been thoroughly discussed, and that the page of November 5 was quite spicy—the best yet, perhaps, the grand climax or wind-up of the great discussion that has been going on.—Aunt Florence.

How would a pink carnation do for the Peace Page flower? Send in your choice of mottoes, which of the two Aunt Florence suggests, and then after the holidays we will choose a Peace Day.—M. H.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER

I had no mother since I was a babe. Oh, yes, I did! My father, I had an excellent father, who took place of my good mother; he tried to raise me as she would. My two children, girl and boy, have a good father. I think father needs just as much praise as mother, for mother, you know, always goes to father for advice. Mother and father most always think alike. A word to F. J.: What a slow fellow you are, although you seem a right good fellow. Don't you know there are thousands of such girls as your ideal. A woman to use tobacco I have yet to see, and who smokes cigarettes.—Lily Ann, of Ohio.

Don't Merely "Stop" a Cough

Stop the Thing that Causes It and the Cough Will Stop Itself.

A cough is really one of our best friends. It warns us that there is inflammation or obstruction in a dangerous place. Therefore, when you get a bad cough don't proceed to dose yourself with a lot of drugs that merely "stop" the cough temporarily by deadening the throat nerves. Treat the cause—heal the inflamed membranes. Here is a home-made remedy that gets right at the cause and will make an obstinate cough vanish more quickly than you ever thought possible.

Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth) in a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. This gives you a full pint of the most pleasant and effective cough remedy you ever used, at a cost of only 54 cents. No bother to prepare. Full directions with Pinex.

It heals the inflamed membranes so gently and promptly that you wonder how it does it. Also loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough and stops the fomation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol, and is famous the world over for its healing effect on the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex," and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., 214 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Our Correspondents

A. J. C., Iowa, has lived in that state ever since he was four years old. That was in 1841, when his parents came out to Clinton county from Ohio. We hope A. J. C. will write us a letter soon.

As sweet girl graduate would like to know how a bachelor manages to work in the field and do housework, I will say it is not a very easy job. One must get up at 4 in the morning and get to bed between 9 and 11 at night. One can cook nights and stormy days, and in a busy time just take a lunch and call it a meal. One can do a great many things at night for dinner the following day. As for supper, one has until bedtime to get it. Some think that all of the bachelors are keeping house, but far from it. Most of them are staying at home or working by the month.—H. B. C., Mich.

I come to ask a remedy for my mother, who has been ailing since June 20. Her stomach, from taking much medicine, has failed, and for months she has subsisted on peptonized milk and cooked egg-white. Would be so gratified for suggestions regarding diet list, receipts, or old-fashioned home remedies to help.—Bide-a-Wee, Wis.

If any person wanting to know any of the secrets of bachelor life in Montanna. I have seen quite a bit of it. —W. C., Mont.

A few years ago my son, then himself a father, wrote me: "One of the pleasantest memories of my childhood, is of how my father used to go out with us boys on nutting or fishing trips, and be a boy with us?" You can hardly imagine what a glow of joy thrilled by heart on reading that little tribute from out the past, as a proof that my life has not been utterly in vain. I am now a great-grandfather.

"Be kind to thy father, for when thou wert young
Who loved thee so fondly as he?
He caught the first accents that fell from thy tongue
And joined in thy innocent glee.
Be kind to thy father, for now he is old,
His locks intermingled with gray;
His footsteps are feeble, once fearless and bold,
Thy father is passing away."

Scribendi, I certainly agree with you and think your letters are just fine. I have also come to the 25th milestone and still think home is the best place and mother is the best friend in this world. I do not believe in going to extremes either way in dress or fashion. I think one can use good taste and look neat and nice and still not be "old timey," as some of the "hobble" wearers would say. H. G. M., Tennessee, I like your letter and also think a person is no more than he thinks himself to be. I live on a farm, 13 miles from the capital city, and like country life so much, but don't like autumn, as it seems so lonely and sad to me to see the leaves fall. Shady, I like your hobbies. Come again.—A West Virginia Girl.

With an attractive invitation, sealed officially, comes this charming note for us all:

"This is not a letter about eastern pioneers and howling wolves. We are celebrating the 150th anniversary of our town, Claremont, N. H. Governor Felker and military staff, escorted by Co. M of Newport, the pride of the New Hampshire National Guard, are scheduled to lead a civic parade on the morning of October 26. Should the governor remain over night he may witness one of our glorious sunsets, such as the President sees from his summer home in Cornish, which is, as the crow flies, scarcely more than eight miles away. We live where "farm and factory meet," and where fresh breezes and unobstructed views of surrounding hills are local assets.—Green Granite, Claremont, N. H.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

More Hobbies.

I am a school girl, and besides going to school I help do the housework, such as washing dishes, sweeping and cooking. I stay with my grandpa and grandma. Grandpa was in the Civil War and is now 78 years old. I like to hear him talk about the things that I read about in my history. He has nine bee hives, and they have not swarmed for two years. My hobby in school is writing, spelling and drawing. My hobby out of school is caring for flowers. My favorite flower is the violet. I like both its color and shape. Last summer while I was out in a field, I came upan a bunch of violets out in bloom. I took them up and set them in a bucket, and they grew ahead until it became too cold for them. I have a large row of red and yellow chrysanthemums in grandma's garden. Here is a riddle. I would like to know how many beside myself can answer it:

White as snow and snow it isn't;
Green as grass, and grass it isn't;
Red as blood, and blood it isn't;
Black as ink, and ink it isn't

Here is another:

Crooked as a rainbow,
Teeth like a cat;
Guess all your life,
And you can't guess that.

And another:

Both black and white,
And red all over.

I will try to answer all the cards I receive from the Blade boys and girls. I had better close before I "wear my welcome out." I will come again some time.—Chessie Jarvis, Oka, W. Va.

A Bird Protector.

I love the country, and all the things that make it beautiful. If the birds were eliminated from the country much of its attractiveness would be lost. Boys and girls, let us appoint ourselves a committee and see that no rude person shall harm the innocent creatures. They do us many favors. How beautiful on an April morning to hear their cheering notes. They destroy insects that harm our crops. Why should we not protect them? On these cold and frosty mornings, when the earth is white with snow, I think it would be nice if we would place a lump of suet or some crumbs or flower seeds outside the window for them. I would love to belong to the Blade Bird Club.—Elmer Little, Markelsville, Pa.

You are enrolled, and your good suggestions will help us all.—M. H.

A Correspondent.

I am a boy 17 years old and go to the Battle Creek high school. I have written to a great many of the Peace Page boys and girls, but always like to gain new friends. We have a great many beautiful places here, and it is the home of the largest sanitarium in the world. We also have large breakfast food factories. Would like to exchange cards with boys and girls. Will answer all.—Volney Hay, Battle Creek, Mich., 95 Garfield street.

SHORT AND SWEET.

L. A. Hoyt, 14, Branchville, N. J., says New Jersey is a great state for dairy farming. Her hobbies are reading gand music.

Martha Danison, Chandlersville, Ohio, promises to send us some Indian legends. She is 18, and hopes to become a nurse.

Mary Reroad and Opal Arbogast, 14, Cannon, W. Va., would enjoy letters.

Maggie Fortner, 14, Marshall, N. C., asks cards.

Ora Heaton, Galena, Ore., 12, will exchange Xmas cards.

Link Coleman, 16, Raccoon, Ky., lives on a fork of Big Sandy river, Pompey Creek. He will answer cards.

Ethel Ada Harless, 17, Ashford, W. Va., has been kept from school a great deal by sickness. She is a young girl who loves and respects the aged and spends happy hours with old people.

Guy Easterly, 14, March 5, Mohawk, Tenn., says it snowed there on the 19th.

Evelyn Brice, 8, Cambria, Va., is a shut-in who needs your cards and Xmas cheer. Her birthday is December 1.

Geo. E. Horton, Eugene, Oregon, is a young man out west who will exchange cards.

Elmer Lesh, Markelsville, Perry Co., Pa., likes to skate and to receive cards.

Elizabeth Marrow, Laurel Hill, Tenn., 22 May 11. Cards.

Ethel Stonehouse, 11, Bellaire, Mich., lives on the shore of Torch Lake They are to have a tree at their school Xmas.

Dorothy Coonfare, 14, Strawberry Pt., Iowa, has eight nieces and nephews. She asks if anyone her age can beat that.

POETS' CORNER

MOTHER'S 'HANDS' AND 'FEET'

By Suzanne Weddell.

We know the nicest game to have
Toward the end of day,
When mother comes to sit with us,
To play a little bit with us,
And this is the best of it with us,
It chases "tired" away.

We play it just as soon's she comes.
Hands and feet it takes.
Teddy is the feet, you see,
'Cause he runs faster much than me,
And I'm the hands; that's hard to be
'Thout making some mistakes.

First mother says, "I wish my 'hands'
Would pick up all those books;
And I do 'lieve my 'feet' forgot,
When they were jumping such a lot,
They mussed the covers on the cot;
How terribly it looks.

Then Ted and I jump quick to see
Which one can be most fleet.
We're not our own selves any more,
As we run quickly 'round the floor
And in and out the playroom door;
'We're mother's "hands" and "feet."

"I wish my 'hands'," she says, "would pick
Those playthings off the floor."
And then, before she could count ten,
They're all back in their place; and then
She sends her "feet" away again
To shut the closet door.

And when the room is morning-clean,
Yes, every speck of it,
She brings a footstool for her "feet"
And folds her "hands" in her lap so sweet,
Then rocks and sings just for a treat,
Till they're not tired a bit.

Oh, it's the nicest game to have
Toward the end of day,
When mother comes to sit with us,
To play a little bit with us,
And this is the best of it with us,
It chases "tired" away.

CONSTANCY

Your loves have been many,
Mine but one,
You see each star in heaven
I, the Sun.

You have gathered roses
In each glade.
I, from my own bower
Ne'er have strayed.

So farewell, beloved,
We must take
Each separate pathway
For love's sake.

Yet, in some far country
It may be
You shall love me only
As I love thee.

BABY

By George MacDonald.

"Where did you come from, baby dear?"
"Out of the everywhere into the here."

"Where did you get those eyes so blue?"
"Out of the sky as I came through."

"What makes the light in them sparkle and spin?"
"Some of the starry spikes left in."

"Where did you get that little tear?"
"I found it waiting when I got here."

"What makes your forehead so smooth and high?"
"A soft hand stroked it as I went by."

"What makes your cheeks like a warm white rose?"
"I saw something better than anyone knows."

"Whence the three-cornered smile of bliss?
"Three angels gave me at once a kiss."

"Where did you get this pearly ear?"
"God spoke, and it came out to hear."

"Where did you get those arms and hands?"
"Love made itself into bonds and bands."

"Feet, where did you come, you darling thing?"
"From the same box as the cherubs' wings."

"How did they all just come to be you?"
"God thought about me, and so I grew."

"But how did you come to us, you dear?"
"God thought about you, and so I am here."

CURFEW SHALL NOT RING TONIGHT

By Rose Hartwick Thorpe.

Slowly England's sun was setting o'er the hilltops far away,
Filling all the land with beauty at the close of one sad day,
And the last rays kissed the forehead of a man and maiden fair—
He with footsteps slow and weary, she with sunny floating hair;
He with bowed head, sad and thoughtful, she with lips all cold and white,
Struggling to keep back the murmur, "Curfew must not ring tonight."

"Sexton," Bessie's white lips faltered, pointing to the prison old,
With its turrets tall and gloomy, with its walls dark, damp and cold,
"I've a lover in that prison, doomed this very night to die
At the ringing of the curfew, and no earthly help is nigh;
Cromwell will not come till sunset," and her lips grew strangely white
As she breathed the husky whisper: "Curfew must not ring tonight."

"Bessie," calmly spoke the sexton—every word pierced her young heart
Like the piercing of an arrow, like a deadly poisoned dart—
"Long, long years I've rung the curfew from that gloomy, shadowed tower;
Every evening, just at sunset it has told the twilight hour;
I have done my duty ever, tried to do it just and right,
Now I'm old, I will not falter, "Curfew bell must ring tonight."

Wild her eyes and pale her features, stern and white her thoughtful brow,
As within her secret bosom Bessie made a solemn vow.
She had listened while the judges read, without a tear or sigh:
"At the ringing of the curfew Basil Underwood must die."
And her breath came fast and faster, and her eyes grew large and bright;
In an undertone she murmured: "Curfew must not ring tonight."

With quick step she bounded forward, sprang within the old church door,
Left the old man threading slowly paths he'd trod so oft before;
Not one moment paused the maiden, but with eye and cheek aglow
Mounted up the gloomy tower, where the bell swung to and fro;
As she climbed the dusty ladder, on which fell no ray of light,
Up and up—her white lips saying: "Curfew must not ring tonight."

She has reached the topmost ladder; o'er her hangs the great, dark bell;
Awful is the gloom beneath her, like the pathway down to hell.
Lo, the ponderous tongue is swinging—'tis the hour of curfew now,
And the sight has chilled her bosom, stopped her breath and paled her brow.
Shall she let it ring? No, never! Flash her eyes with sudden light,
As she springs and clasps it firmly—"Curfew shall not ring tonight."

Out she swung—far out; the city seemed a speck of light below,
And the half-deaf sexton ringing (years he had not heard the bell),
Sadly thought the twilight curfew rang Basil's funeral knell.
Still the maiden clung more firmly, and with trembling lips so white,
Said, to hush her heart's wild throbbing: "Curfew shall not ring tonight."

It was o'er, the bell ceased swaying, and the maiden stepped once more
Firmly on the dark old ladder where for hundred years before
Human foot had not been planted. The brave deed she had done
Should be told long ages after; as the rays of setting sun
Crimson all the sky with beauty, aged sires, with heads of white,
Tell the eager, listening children, "Curfew did not ring that night."

O'er the distant hills came Cromwell; Bessie sees him, and her brow,
Lately white with fear and anguish, has no anxious traces now.
At his feet she tells her story, shows her hands all bruised and torn;
And her face so sweet and pleading, yet with sorrow pale and worn,
Touched his heart with sudden pity, lit his eyes with misty light;
"Go! your lover lives," said Cromwell, "Curfew shall not ring tonight."

Wide they flung the massive portal; led the prisoner forth to die—
All his bright

PRESIDENT DELIVERS PLEA FOR PEACE

In Address to Final Session of 63rd Congress Mr. Wilson Takes Stand Against Big Standing Army and Declares That This Country Is Already Prepared for War—Says People Have Been Misinformed.

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

GENTLEMEN of the Congress: The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third congress, a congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done, in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country. I should like in this address to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it; but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the part of historians toward it.

Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past. While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting which sustained us at every step of the difficult undertaking; but it is done. It has passed from our hands. It is now an established part of the legislation of the country. Its usefulness, its effects will disclose themselves in experience. What chiefly strikes us now, as we look about us during these closing days of a year which will be forever memorable in the history of the world, is that we face new tasks, have been facing them these six months to come,—face them without partisan feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people whose thought is not of us but of what America owes to herself and to all mankind in such circumstances as these upon which we look amazed and anxious.

War Interrupts Trade.

War has interrupted the means of trade not only but also the processes of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to fear that the time is near, if it be not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto been always easily able to do—many essential and fundamental things. At any rate, they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before; and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been.

It is of equal consequence that the nations whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles of manufacture and commerce of which they are in constant need and without which their economic development halts and stands still, can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported, and eagerly look to us to supply their all but empty markets. This is particularly true of our own neighbors, the states, great and small, of Central and South America. Their lines of trade have hitherto run chiefly athwart the seas, not to our ports, but to the ports of Great Britain and of the loder continent of Europe. I do not stop to inquire why, or to make any comment on probable causes. What interests us just now is not the explanation, but the fact, and our duty and opportunity in the presence of it. Here are markets which we must supply, and we must find the means of action. The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready, as never before, to serve itself and to serve mankind; ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production, and its means of distribution.

We Have the Resources.

It is a very practical matter, a matter of ways and means. We have the resources, but are we fully ready to use them? And, if we can make ready what we have, have we the means at hand to distribute it? We are not fully ready; neither have we the means of distribution. We are willing, but we are not fully able. We have the wish to serve and to serve greatly, generously; but we are not prepared as we should be. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste.

To speak plainly, we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine. And now, when we need ships, we have not got them. We have year after year debated, without end or conclusion, the best policy to pursue with regard to the use of the ores and forests and water powers of our national domain in the rich states of the west, when we should have acted; and they are still locked up. The key is still turned upon them, the door shut fast at which thousands of vigorous men, full of initiative, knock clamorously for admittance. The water power of our navigable streams outside the national domain also, even in the eastern states, where we have worked and planned for generations, is still not used as it might be, because we will and we won't; because the laws we have made do not intelligently balance encouragement against restraint. We withhold by regulation.

I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions, even at this short session of a congress which would certainly seem to have done all the work that could reasonably be expected of it. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also.

To Unlock Resources.

Fortunately, two great measures, finely conceived, the one to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain; the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the house of representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage. In them both we turn our backs upon hesitation and makeshift and formulate a genuine policy of use and conservation, in the best sense of those words. We owe the one measure not only to the people of that great western country for whose free and systematic development, as it seems to me, our legislation has done so little, but also to the people of the nation as a whole; and we as clearly owe the other in fulfillment of our repeated promises that the water power of the country should in fact as well as in name be put at the disposal of great industries which can make economical and profitable use of it, the rights of the public being adequately guarded the while, and monopoly in the use prevented. To have begun such measures and not completed them would indeed mar the record of this great congress very seriously. I hope and confidently believe that they will be completed.

And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the senate; I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self-government to the people of the Philippines. How better, in this time of anxious questioning and perplexed policy, could we show our confidence in the principles of liberty, as the source as well as the expression of life, how better could we demonstrate our own self-possession and steadfastness in the courses of justice and disinterestedness than by thus going calmly forward to fulfill our promises to a dependent people, who will now look more anxiously than ever to see whether we have indeed the liberality, the unselfishness, the courage, the faith we have boasted and professed. I can not believe that the senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another congress. Its passage would nobly crown the record of these two years of memorable labor.

More Duty to Do.

But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the toll of our duty. How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the ships? How are we to build up a great trade if we have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them? To correct the many mistakes by which we have discouraged and all but destroyed the merchant marine of the county, to retrace the steps by which we have, it almost seems deliberately, withdrawn our flag from the seas, except where, here and there, a ship of war is bidden carry it or some wandering yacht displays it, it would take a long time and involve many detailed items of legislation, and the trade which we ought immediately to handle would disappear or find other channels while we debated the items.

The case is not unlike that which confronted us when our own continent was to be opened up to settlement and industry, and we needed long lines of railway, extended means of transportation prepared beforehand, if development was not to lag intolerably and wait interminably. We lavishly subsidized the building of transcontinental railroads. We look back upon that with regret now, because the subsidies led to many scandals of which we are ashamed; but we know that the railroads had to be built, and if we had it to do over again we should of course build them, but in another way. Therefore I propose another way of providing the means of transportation, which must precede, not tardily follow, the development of our trade with our neighbor states of America. It may seem a reversal of the natural order of things, but it is true, that the routes of trade must be actually opened—by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges—before streams of merchandise will flow freely and profitably through them.

Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session but as yet passed by neither house. In my judgment such legislation is imperatively needed and can not wisely be postponed. The government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide; open them before it is altogether profitable to open them, or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable; and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital, and engage it in abundance, the government ought to withdraw. I very earnestly hope that the congress will be of this opinion, and that both houses will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

Rural Credits.

The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it can not be perfected yet, and therefore there are no other constructive measures the necessity for which I will at this time call your attention to; but I would be negligent of a very manifest duty were I not to call the attention of the senate to the fact that the proposed convention for safety at sea awaits its confirmation and that the limit fixed in the convention itself for its acceptance is the last day of the present month. The conference in which this convention originated was called by the United States; the representatives of the United States played a very influential part indeed in framing the provisions of the proposed convention; and those provisions are in themselves for the most part admirable. It would hardly be consistent with the part we have played in the whole matter to let it drop and go by the board as if forgotten and neglected. It was ratified in May last by the German government and in August by the parliament of Great Britain. It marks a most hopeful and decided advance in international civilization. We should show our earnest good faith in a great matter by adding our own acceptance of it.

What Is Preparation?

It can not be discussed without first answering some very searching questions. It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? It is meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that; and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that, and shall find them whenever it is necessary without recalling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace.

Allow me to speak with great plainness and directness upon this great matter, and to avow my convictions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish and hold dear. I hope that some of the'r finer passions are in my own heart—some of the great conceptions and desires which gave birth to this government, and which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world, and that, speaking my own thoughts, I shall, at least in part, speak theirs also, however faintly and inadequately, upon this vital matter.

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our own lives as we will; but we mean also to let live. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none. Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein lies our greatness. We are the champions of peace and of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity such as has seldom been vouchsafed any nation, the opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of many a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self-possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

No Large Standing Army.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, Are you ready to defend yourselves? we reply, Most assuredly, to the utmost; and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed.

Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for mere health's sake if nothing more. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas. It is right, too, that the National Guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government. And this, also, not because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but because it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety.

Ships Our Bulwarks.

A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense; and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past; and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct—and when will they be right for 10 years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?

But I turn away from this subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some amongst us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing, which we will pursue at all seasons, without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of states, and the unhampered freedom of all with whom we deal. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance; and what is needed will be adequately done.

I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all times with free-hearted zest and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources; to supply our own people, and the people of the world as their need arises, from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade; to enrich the commerce of our own states and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms, and our factories, with the creations of thought and the fruits of our character—this is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily, now and in the years to come, as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspirations of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for states, and for mankind.

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD

Kindly give the strength of the navies of the world.—W. L. M., Clendenin, W. Va.

Great Britain has 39 modern battleships, 10 cruiser battleships, 38 older battleships, 42 first-class cruisers, 37 second-class cruisers, 33 third-class cruisers, 10 gunboats, 227 destroyers, 58 torpedo boats, 85 submarines; Germany has 19 modern battleships, 7 cruiser battleships, 20 older battleships, 9 first-class cruisers, 6 second-class cruisers, 39 third-class cruisers, 7 gunboats, 141 destroyers, 47 torpedo boats, 30 submarines; United States, 14 modern battleships, 25 older battleships, 5 first-class cruisers, 5 second-class cruisers, 15 third-class cruisers, 28 gunboats, 9 monitors, 62 destroyers, 27 torpedo boats, 50 submarines; France, 17 modern battleships, 15 older battleships, 18 first-class cruiser, 4 second-class cruisers, 9 third-class cruisers, 6 gunboats, 87 destroyers, 173 torpedo boats, 90 submarines; Japan, 9 modern battleships, 5 cruiser battleships, 13 older battleships, 12 first-class cruisers, 10 second-class cruisers, 9 third-class cruisers, 5 gunboats, 60 destroyers, 54 torpedo boats, 15 submarines; Russia, 9 modern battleships, 4 cruiser battleships, 8 older battleships, 6 first-class cruisers, 6 cruisers, 8 gunboats, 105 destroyers, 23 torpedo boats, 48 submarines; Italy, 8 modern battleships, 8 older battleships, 7 first-class cruisers, 3 second-class cruisers, 10 third-class cruisers, 5 gunboats, 35 destroyers, 73 torpedo boats, 20 submarines.

The above figures will be changed somewhat now, owing to the present war.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Please give a history of the Philippine Islands, and also tell how they are governed.—L. A. A., Edwardsburg, Mich.

Magellan landed on the island of Homonhon in March, 1521. Here Europeans first became acquainted with the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. Between 1521 and 1565 several attempts were made by the Spaniards to establish themselves in the Philippines, but without success. Finally, in 1565, Legaspi landed at Cebu, took the town, and began the conquest of the islands. Receiving reinforcements three years later, Legaspi was made governor general of all the islands he might conquer. In 1571 he took Manila and proclaimed the sovereignty of Spain over the whole archipelago. Legaspi died the following year, and was succeeded by Lavezares. In 1574 a Chinese pirate attempted to capture Manila, but was driven out by the Spaniards. Early in the seventeenth century a conflict between the Dutch and the Spanish for the possession of the islands began, and lasted for 50 years. In 1662 Ko-Seng, a Chinese pirate, demanded the surrender of the islands. The Chinese of Manila were suspected of being in the plot, and the suspicion led to a general massacre. After this, for 100 years, the islands suffered no serious disturbance from without. In a war against England Spain lost Manila to the English in 1762. The following year the archipelago was restored to Spain.

Before the arrival of the Americans a part of the Filipino people had been in insurrection against the authority of Spain. On December 14, 1897, a treaty was concluded between the Spanish captain general and the leader of the insurgents. Under this treaty 800,000 pesos were to be paid to the rebel leader, Aguinaldo, in three instalments. Only the first two instalments were paid. Between three and four weeks after the taking of Manila, Aguinaldo, as a pretended friend of the United States, was permitted to return to the islands. Three weeks later he proclaimed the end of the Spanish rule, and inaugurated the so-called republic of Malolos.

On May 1, 1898, the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay was destroyed by the American fleet under Admiral Dewey, and Manila was surrendered to the American forces on the 13th of August of the same year. Several months after, a treaty of peace was concluded between Spain and the United States, and an armed force of Filipinos attacked the troops of the United States. This led to active hostilities, which ended only after the whole archipelago had been overrun by the American forces. In 1899 a commission was appointed by the President to investigate and report on the condition of affairs in the islands. A little more than one year later, when there was a prospect of peace, he appointed a second commission of five persons to establish civil government. In 1901 the president of the commission became civil governor, and the four other members of the commission were appointed heads of the four departments of the interior, of commerce and police, of finance and justice, and of public instruction. At this time three Filipinos were added to the commission.

The power of this legislature is limited only by the restrictions imposed by congress, but is subject to the President through the secretary of war. The revenues are derived from import and export duties.

COATES KINNEY

Kindly publish a brief sketch of the life of Coates Kinney.—A. P., Quaker City, Ohio.

Coates Kinney, the American writer, was born at Kinney's Corners, N. Y., November 24, 1826, and died in 1904. He was admitted to the bar in 1856 and subsequently edited several Ohio journals. He served in the Federal army during the Civil War, being mustered out in 1865 with brevet rank of lieutenant colonel, and sat in the Ohio senate in 1881-2. He has published "Keuka," (1855); "Lyrics," (1888); "Mists of Fire and Some Eclogues," (1899); but is best known by the familiar lyric "Rain Upon the Roof."

THE CONSTITUTION AND GUERRIERE

Kindly give a description of the battle between the United States ship Constitution and the Guerriere during the War of 1812.—G. W. K., Sandyville, W. Va.

On August 2, 1812, the Constitution under command of Captain Hull, sailed from Boston Harbor for the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in hope of prizes, but disappointed, he stood south for Bermuda. On the 19th about 100 miles east of Boston he came, without recognizing her, upon the Guerriere. Its captain, Dacres had met Hull before and bet with as to the results of a mutual fight and had left the squadron precisely in order to capture in single combat the vessel which had eluded the whole body. The Constitution had 55 guns firing 700 pounds of metal, the Guerriere 49 guns firing 597; the crews were respectively 468 and 263. After maneuvering for position, about 5:45 p. m., the Constitution steered straight for her enemy, but reserved her fire; the Guerriere kept up a hot fire, wounding several men; at 40 yards Hull let go his whole broadside with fearful destruction. By 6:10 the Guerriere's mainyard had been shot away, and the rigging, sails and hull were badly damaged; just then the mizzen mast was shot through and fell dragging in the sea. The Constitution came about and raked her foe with two terrible broadsides, and the two shortly met. Both wished to board, but the rolling prevented it; the rigging, however, was filled with sharpshooters, who swept the decks. At 6:22 the Guerriere's foremast came down and carried the mainmast with it and the ship rolled perfectly helpless and Hull took possession. The Guerriere had lost 15 killed and 63 wounded; the Constitution, seven killed and seven wounded. The Guerriere was sinking and could not be towed into port; she was therefore blown up and her crew taken into Boston prisoners.

NEURITIS

Will you please give some information concerning neuritis.—M. D. H., Greenville, Mich.

Neuritis is inflammation of a nerve. Multiple neuritis is the inflammation of several nerves together. Varying with the cause, neuritis is traumatic, gouty, leprous, endemic, alcoholic, etc. The disease may be acute or chronic, primary or secondary. It results from an inflammation, swelling and thickening of the nerve sheath and its prolongations. They may be associated with inflammatory and degenerative changes of the substance of the nerve. The principal symptoms of the disease are persistent burning pain, more or less severe, and a tenderness in the course of the nerve and at points of its distribution. These are followed by or associated with muscular weakness or paralysis, numbness and atrophy of muscles. The causes of the disease are various; for example, injury to a nerve as in dislocations and fractures; extension of inflammation from a neighboring part; poisoning by lead, mercury, arsenic or alcohol; gout, syphilis, cancer, diphtheria, and infection. The simpler forms of the disease are usually recovered from, under treatment, in a few weeks, although recovery may be imperfect. In severe forms death may occur in a week or ten days, from paralysis of the inspiratory muscles, or after several weeks of exhaustion due to pain and bed sores.

THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET

Please publish the names of the members of the President's cabinet.—E. W., Piso, Ky.

The members of President Wilson's cabinet are:

Secretary of state, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.

Secretary of the treasury, William G. McAdoo, of New York.

Attorney general, James C. McReynolds, of Tennessee.

Secretary of war, Lindley M. Garrison, of Jersey City, N. J.

Postmaster general, A. S. Burleson, of Texas.

Secretary of the navy, Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.

Secretary of the interior, Franklin K. Lane, of California.

Secretary of agriculture, Professor David M. Houston, of St. Louis, chancellor of Washington University.

Secretary of commerce, William C. Redfield, of New York.

Secretary of labor, William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

THE KU-KLUX-KLAN

Please give a history of the Ku-Klux-Klan.—E. E., Claysville, Pa.

When the civil war ended, the little town of Pulaski, Tenn., welcomed home a band of young men, who, though they were veterans of hard-fought fields, were for the most part no older than the mass of college students. In the general poverty, the exhaustion, the lack of heart, naturally prevalent throughout the beaten south, young men had more leisure than was good for them. A southern country town, even in the halcyon days before the war, was not a particularly lively place; and Pulaski in 1866 was doubtless rather tame to fellows who had seen Pickett charge at Gettysburg or galloped over the country with Morgan and Wheeler. A group of them, assembled in a law office one evening in May, 1866, were discussing ways and means of having a livelier time. Someone suggested a club or society. An organization with no very definite aims was effected; and at a second meeting, a week later, names were proposed and discussed. Someone pronounced the Greek word "Kuklos," meaning a circle. From "Kuklos" to "Ku Klux" was an easy translation—whoever consults a glossary of college boys' slang will not find it strange—and "Klan" followed "Ku Klux" as naturally as "dumpty" followed "humpty." That the name meant nothing whatever was a recommendation; and one can fancy what sort of badinage would have greeted a suggestion that in six years a committee of congress would devote 13 volumes to the history of the movement that began in a Pulaski law office, and migrated later to a deserted and half-ruined house on the outskirts of the village.

In the beginning it was, in fact, no "movement" at all. It was a scheme for having fun, more like a college secret society than anything else. Its members were not "lewd fellows of the baser sort," but young men of standing in the community, who a few years earlier would also have been men of wealth. The main source of amusement was at first the initiation of new members, but later puzzling of outsiders. The only important clause in the oath of membership was a promise of absolute secrecy. The disguise was a white mask, a tall cardboard hat, a flowing or robe that covered the whole person, and, when the klan went mounted, a cover for the horses' bodies and some sort of muffling for their feet. The chief officers were a grand cyclops, or president; a grand vice president; a grand Turk, marshal; a grand exchequer, or treasurer; and two lictors. While the club adhered to its original aim and character, only men of known good morals were admitted.

The Ku-Klux-Klan was organized throughout the southern states from January to May, 1868, and by the end of May numbered 500,000 men. The objects of the Ku-Klux were to oppose the enforcement of the reconstruction acts, and the elevation and education of the colored people, to prevent the negro from exercising the right of suffrage; to maintain the dominion of the white race; to prevent the introduction of northern immigration and industry. It changed the political complexion of the south in depriving the negro of his right, and in driving out northern immigration. Each member of the Ku-Klux was bound by the most solemn oaths. Their work was done for a time with the greatest mystery. Before the nation could be made to realize the fact, thousands of colored men and "poor whites" were outraged and killed, and their homes destroyed, on account of their political beliefs. The alleged object of the Ku-Klux was to "redeem the south." In 1872 congress voted $50,000 to defray the expenses of an investigating committee, the result of the long investigation being the exposure of the plans and workings of the mysterious organization and its complete destruction.

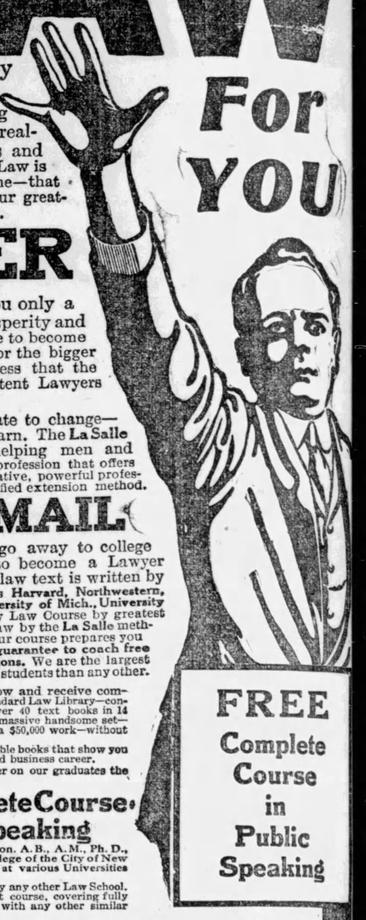
MISCELLANEOUS

G. P., East Paulting, Vt.—The Nevada divorce laws were published by the Question Bureau of November 5.

D. D. D., Dayton, Ohio—You can obtain the information you desire by writing to the authorities of the soldiers' home at Quincy, Ill.

M. T., Alexandria, Ohio—We have no references giving a biography of Joseph Jewel.

Big Money In LAW For YOU



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Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium located at 652 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for many fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire, tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

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SAY RUSSIAN BOMBS FALL NEAR KAISER

Aviators Said to Have Made Attack on Breslau, in Germany—Conference Was On.

Petrograd, Dec. 5.—It is reported here today that Russian aviators dropped bombs upon the forts at Breslau on Wednesday morning while the kaiser was holding a conference with members of the German and Austrian general staffs in the Silesian city.

Several sorties made during the night by the Austro-German garrison at Cracow, were repulsed by the Russians, it was announced at military headquarters today. The fall of the city is imminent. The Russian army under General Dimitrieff is only two miles from the defenses of the city and is preparing for the siege of the Galician fortress.

The Austrian population in the city is fleeing in thousands toward Vienna. German residents are hastening northward. Refugees from the city are spreading alarm enough in northern Hungary, but something like panic has been caused by the reappearance of Russian troops on the Hungarian plain.

The Poles are deeply perturbed by the prospects of the siege of Cracow. They object to the defenders placing machine guns and observation points on the historic buildings of the citadel. They declare that the fire of the Austro-Germans could much more easily be directed from the hills commanding the city. They have sent addresses to the pope and neutral states, protesting.

Military experts today estimated that the Germans have lost two-thirds of their army in Poland.

PORTUGUESE CABINET HAS RESIGNED ON WAR ACCOUNT

London, Dec. 5—12:58 p. m.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Lisbon says that all the members of the Portuguese cabinet resigned today in a body.

The collapse of the government was caused by Portugal's proposed intervention in the war. Premier Machade announced the resignations at the close of the session of parliament. Premier Machade had previously retired from the chamber, where he was presiding, declaring that he would not return unless the interpolations relative to Portuguese mobilization, which were sent in Wednesday, were recalled.

Beauty Doctor Tells Secret

Detroit Beauty Doctor Gives Simple Recipe to Darken Gray Hair and Promote Its Growth.

Miss Alice Whitney, a well-known beauty doctor of Detroit, Mich., recently gave out the following statement: "Anyone can prepare a simple mixture at home, at very little cost, that will darken gray hair, promote its growth and make it soft and glossy. To half a pint of water add 1 oz. of bay rum, a small box of Barbo Compound and ¼ oz. of glycerine. These ingredients can be bought at any drug store at very little cost. Apply to the hair twice a week until the desired shade is obtained. This will make a gray haired person look twenty years younger. It is also fine to promote the growth of the hair, relieve itching and scalp diseases, and is excellent for dandruff and falling hair."—Advertisement.

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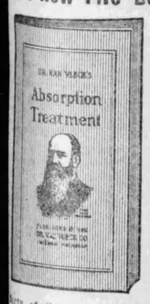

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RUSSIAN GENERAL DEPOSED BECAUSE TEUTONS ESCAPED

General Rennenkampf, who has been superseded in his command because of his failure to bring his army into place on the battle front at the appointed time, thus robbing the strategic scheme of Grand Duke Nicholas of its complete success. As Rennenkampf's army came into position a couple of days late, the ring of steel which should have entirely hemmed in the German armies could not be closed.

SIGNIFICANT THINGS IN WAR NEWS

IN Russian Poland, where more than anywhere else the fortunes of battle have been unevenly distributed, there apparently has been another of the swift changes which have made the situation a confused one since the beginning of the war.

The success with which the Germans succeeded in rallying their forces and renewing the offensive after escaping from the Russian enveloping movement, is indicated by the Berlin announcement, which has not been contradicted in Petrograd, that the Polish city of Lotz has again been captured by the Germans.

From Lotz the road leads to Warsaw, the objective in the two previous German advances. From Russian sources comes the intimation of a new plan of offensive. Cracow, it is said, is now under the fire of Russian artillery, and Russian strategy contemplates a shifting of the main attack from central Poland to the south, involving an attempt to push on from the region of Cracow and enter Germany across the Silesian border, with Breslau the objective. Such a move probably would involve a large reinforcement of the Russian army in Galicia.

The battered Servian army apparently has rallied before the advance of the Austrians, who have been sweeping northwestern Servia bare of defenders. It is reported from Nish that the Servians have assumed the offensive and driven back the Austrian right wing as far as the Kolubara river.

Official statements concerning the fighting in the west still are confined to references to detached engagements, with conflicting claims of small advantages. In the main the situation today appeared to be much the same as for the last month.

TAKING OF LODZ IS REAL VICTORY

LODZ—A town of Russian Poland, 82 miles by rail southwest of Warsaw and 60 miles from the Posen (Germany) boundaries. Chiefly owing to a considerable immigration of German capitalists and workers, Lodz has grown with American-like rapidity. It consists principally of one main street seven miles long. It has a population of about 400,000. The city manufactures cottons, woolens, chemicals, beer, machinery and silk.

Lodz is one of the big and really important strongholds in Russian Poland, and its capture by the Germans is a severe blow to the czar. Warsaw, the capital of Russian Poland, is the next main point to be gained in the German offensive action. Furthermore, the capture of Lodz will put the Russians back greatly in their march on Posen and thence to Berlin.

ALLIES GO AHEAD, MAKE NEW GAINS

French and British in Belgium in Best Shape Since Battle Began.

Paris, Dec. 7.—The heavy French artillery is gaining the advantage over that of the Germans, says an official statement issued here this afternoon. This is the first time that France has claimed its guns superior to those of the foe.

Paris, Dec. 7.—In four different zones, the offensive of the allies has resulted in progress and at many points the French and British have carried their trenches so close to the German lines that the battle is being fought with hand grenades hurled by the soldiers.

Official information from the front says that the allies have gained ground at the following points:

On the Yser canal, south of Dixmude, where British and French troops, supported by heavy artillery, drove the Germans from their advanced positions; north of Cambrin, between Bethune and La Bassee, where the heavy artillery of the French caused such havoc in the invaders' trenches that the Germans abandoned them, leaving many dead and wounded behind; northwest of Verdun, on the Apremont-Clermont highway, where the German artillery which had been planted to command the Varennes-Ste. Menebould road was silenced and near Damarkirch, in the southern ranges of the Vosges, where the French are moving forward large bodies of reinforcements. Hard fighting is in progress in Aspach, where the French are carrying on a vigorous bombardment with guns which were carried across the snow-filled passes of the Vosges with enormous difficulties.

In Best Situation so Far.

This, the 96th day of the great conflict, finds the situation more favorable for the allies than at any other time since the battle began, according to French military men. They claim the Germans have worn themselves out, and that the ability of the French and English to bring heavy detachments of reinforcements to the front, together with many big guns, is going to put a new complexion on the operations all along the line.

In West Flanders, the British are striving to push toward Staden, which is only eight miles southwest of Thourout and five miles northwest of Roulers. It is at this point that the French claim to have demolished a German field fort.

Fire Damages Ostend.

It is reported from Furnes that severe fighting is in progress around Elverdi, which is on the railway line connecting Ypres with Furnes. The Germans are delivering counter attacks under great difficulties there because the flooding of the country by the Belgians left only a few roads they could traverse in a forward movement and all of these are in range of the allies' artillery.

Ostend has been damaged by fire, but no confirmation has been received of last night's reports that the entire city is being destroyed.

Evidences of the growing confidence in this city is the fact that the theatres are opening. Members of the government are coming back to Paris from Bordeaux this week.

CONVICT HAS SUCCESS RUNNING PRISON STORE

Even a penitentiary is no bar to prosperity if the convict possesses the temperament required to grasp the opportunity which is offered to the worthy prisoner. The case of Reedy Vance, one of the most desperate men the Arkansas penitentiary ever harbored, is cited by members of the state penitentiary commission as to what a convict can do if he will. Entering the prison in 1899, Vance will leave on Feb. 22, 1915, the possessor of several thousand dollars.

For several years Vance has been clerk in the commissary at the state farm. With a few dollars he purchased a supply of smoking tobacco and canned goods. These luxuries he sold to the convicts who received a little money from home and soon built up a thriving trade. He now has a stock of merchandise that will invoice $1,000.

JAPANESE FIGHT WITH RUSSIANS

Little Brown Men Among Czar's Soldiers and More on Way.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—According to dispatches from the eastern theatre of war, the reports that Japanese troops are fighting with the Russians have been confirmed. Expert Japanese artillerymen are manning some of the big guns in the Russian artillery sections. More Japanese troops are reported to be on their way to the Russian front via the Trans-Siberian railway.

Emperor William is paying a visit to the German troops in the Czestochowa district, it was officially announced, and has complimented them, through their commander, upon their fine achievements in Poland.

A New Battle in Alsace.

A new battle is developing in Alsace and the Vosges, in which region developments may be expected shortly. The French have assumed the offensive in that district, but the German forces are being strongly reinforced with troops drawn from the Rhine valley.

Dispatches from the Aisne district admit that terrific havoc has been wrought by the German artillery at Rheims, but this was unavoidable because of the positions taken up by the French. Already the damage to Rheims is estimated at $20,000,000 and the cannonade there is still in progress. The Germans are making steady progress in that region.

Trenches Are Near Rheims.

Some of their trenches are less than 2,000 yards from Rheims.

A press telegram from Vienna states that Servian officers, who were captured by the Austrians, say that M. Sinitch, a former Servian cabinet minister, has been sent to St. Petersburg in order to ask Russia's permission for Servia to conclude peace with Austria in the event that Servia's second line of defenses are smashed by Austria's invasion.

It is reported from Vienna that the allies are sending reinforcements to Servia and Montenegro. Transports, escorted by French and British warships, have reached Antevari, a Montenegrin port on the Adriatic, but the presence of Austrian aeroplanes is holding up the disembarkment of the troops.

The Turks, working under the direction of German engineers, are constructing a military railroad from Palestine to the Suez canal. Mohammedan troops are reported to be within 5 days' march of the Suez canal.

ALLIED AIRMEN GROWING VERY ACTIVE IN GERMANY

Berlin, Dec. 5.—Foreign airmen are showing great activity over the southwestern border of Germany. The commandant at Muelhausen reports that aeroplanes, believed to be French, sailed over Freiburg and Breisgau in Alsace, and dropped bombs upon the cities.

(Both Freigurg and Breisgau are near the Swiss border. Freiburg lies about 40 miles south of Strassburg, 20 miles inside of the French border, and Breisgau is southeast of Freiburg.)

Emperor William is elated with the prospect in the eastern theatre of war.

U. S. to Retain Foreign Business Recently Acquired

Strength in bonds, improvement in trade, sums up the record in November.

In trade, the improvement has been made plain in advancing prices of copper, iron and cotton, the three basic commodities which more than any others had been feeling the paralyzing effects of war. In the thousand and one articles of domestic manufacture useful to the warring nations, trade has been exceedingly brisk and promises not only to remain so, but even to increase during the continuance of hostilities. In many cases, these outlets for our manufactures may be closed when the great conflict is over, but we have no doubt that in certain lines the relations now established will be of a lasting character and to that extent, at least, the war will have been of definite economic advantage to us. It should be recognized that we are gradually emerging from our previous status of an agricultural nation and we have therefore to look forward to the time when the export of manufactured goods will form our chief means of barter. Consequently the wider the new territory conquered by our exports, the greater and the more permanent will our benfit be from the present cataclysm, says Spencer Trask & Co., in writing the Citizens'.

In bonds, the strength has been marked and sustained. Various factors contributed to this result: A more hopeful view of the foreign situation; returning confidence as to values and prices; the expected reopening of the stock exchange and the inauguration of the federal reserve act. Probably the main reason for the improvement was predicated upon the actual setting in motion of our new currency system. So far as anything can be foretold ahead of actual operation and experience the new act is confidently expected to regulate the issue and cancellation of currency and to establish interest rates all over the country. The recurring nightmare of violent fluctuations in money are consequently no longer to be reckoned with as an annual visitation and this alone promises to be a great factor in steadying the bond market, more particularly as it effects short term securities. Ups and downs will still occur in long-term bonds, induced by factors which affect rates of interest over a long period and there will always exist the opportunity for speculation in special issues, produced by special conditions. Once, however that normal times are re-established we may well expect a much more even market.

Due recognition is also to be given to the opening of the stock exchange as a factor directly contributing to the present more hopeful feeling, for trading on the board has given ocular proof that we are gradually mastering our difficulties. At the same time, the restrictions still imposed indicate that apprehension has not been entirely removed that we are facing an unknown amount of foreign liquidation.

That we shall have to buy back a considerable amount of American securities from abroad we are convinced. At the same time there is no doubt that a large percentage of those who would have been eager sellers on the outbreak of hostilities have had time in the intervening four months to adjust their affairs. Where this has not been possible, or where securities have not already been sold to meet pressing needs, assistance has, in most cases, been obtained through one of the many measures taken by the European governments to prevent widespread financial trouble. Moreover, the great destruction of property in Belgium and elsewhere has been so patent to European eyes, that the safety of property over here will certainly exercise a powerful influence in determining sales, especially in the case of our well managed companies and communities.

JUDGE WILKIN DROPS DEAD

Member of Supreme Court Dies at Home.

New Philadelphia, Dec. 5.—Judge J. Foster Wilkin, of the Ohio supreme court, died suddenly here yesterday afternoon, aged 63.

Heart trouble, following an attack of acute indigestion, was the cause of his death.

Judge Wilkin was taken ill in Columbus ten days ago, but was thought to be recovering. He was standing at a window in his home when he died.

He became ill suddenly ten days ago while walking from the state judiciary building to the hotel in which he made his home while in Columbus. He was advised to go home, and did so reluctantly.

Judge Wilkin leaves his widow, six sons and two daughters. David L. and Wilbur are attorneys in Cleveland, Robert practices law in New Philadelphia, and Ried Wilkin is a law student at Ohio State University. James F. and Garrett Wilkin are in business in Utah.

NEW GERMAN SALUTE

Amsterdam, Dec. 5.—German officers do not salute in the usual military way, according to a letter published by a landwehr officer in a German newspaper. The form of greeting is:

"God punish England."
The reply is:
"May He punish England."

GERMAN CASUALTIES NOW ABOVE 650,000 MARK

Copenhagen, Dec. 5.—The 91st official German casualty list brings the losses in killed, wounded and missing up to 658,483. This list, however, does not include the 69th Wuerttemburg, 67th Saxon and 88th Bavarian lists.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Dec. 7.—Strength was noted in opening prices of wheat, due to the generally bullish news from abroad. Liverpool cables were 1d higher. The opening strength was due mainly to the demand from abroad and the influence of the constant rise of the past week. Shipments of grain and flour from the United States the past week were heavier than the week previous, when they totaled in excess of 9,000,000 bushels. Opening advances here were about ½c in cash and futures.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 5.
Wheat—Open.			Close—	
Cash 1.17⅝	1.18	1.17¼	1.17¼	1.17¼
Dec. 1.17¾	1.18	1.17¼	1.17¼	1.17¼
May 1.24⅝	1.24⅝	1.24¼	1.24¼	1.24⅛
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	65¼	65¼
Dec. 65	....	....	64¼	64¾
May 71	....	....	70½	70¾
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	50½	50¼
Dec. 50	....	....	49½	49¾
May 54⅝	....	....	54½	54½
Clover Seed—				
Prime ...9.25	....	....	9.27½	9.17½
Dec. ...9.25	....	....	9.27½	9.17½
Jan. 9.35	....	....	9.37½	9.27½
Feb. 0.42½	....	....	9.45	9.35
March ...9.47½	....	....	9.50	9.40
Rye—				
No. 2....	....	....	1.10½	1.10
Alsike—				
Cash 9.00	....	....	9.05	8.90
Dec. 9.00	....	....	9.05	8.90
March ...9.25	....	....	9.30	9.15
Timothy—				
Prime ...2.75	....	....	2.77½	2.75
Dec. 2.75	....	....	2.77½	2.75
March ...2.85	....	....	2.87½	2.85

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
Dec. 1.17½	1.17⅝	1.16½	1.16½	1.17
May 1.22¼	1.22⅝	1.21⅝	1.21⅝	1.21⅜
Corn—				
Dec. 64	64	62¾	63	63⅝
May 69⅝	69½	68¾	68⅞	69⅛
Oats—				
Dec. 48¼	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞	47¼
May 52½	52½	51⅝	52	52¼

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
Jan. 18.05	18.10	18.05	18.07	18.10
May 18.50	18.50	18.42	18.42	18.52
Lard—				
Jan. 9.72	9.72	9.70	9.70	9.70
May 9.97	10.00	9.95	9.95	9.97
Ribs—				
Jan. 9.70	9.72	9.67	9.70	9.72
May 10.07	10.07	10.02	10.05	10.07

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
Dec.	....	....	1.14⅝	1.14⅝
May	....	....	1.18½	1.18⅜

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
Dec.	....	....	1.15⅝	1.15⅞
May	....	....	1.20⅛	1.20½

New York Produce.

New York, Dec. 7.—Flour, quiet. Wheat—Market without transactions. Pork, quiet; mess, $20.50@21.00; family, $24.00@26.00; short clear, $21.50@25.00. Beef, quiet; mess, $21.00@23.00; family, $24.00@25.00. Lard, firm; middle west, $10.00@10.10. Molasses, steady; New Orleans open kettle, 50@60c. Hay, quiet; prime, $1.07½; No. 1, $1.02½@1.05; No. 2, 95c@$1.00; No. 3 85@90c; shipping, 75@80c. Hides, steady; Bogota, 29@30c; Central American, 30c. Leather, firm; hemlock, firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 30@31c.

Raw sugar, steady; molasses sugagr, 3.34c; centrifugal, 3.89c; refined, steady; cut loaf, 6.60c; crushed, 5.90c; mould A, 5.55c; cubes, 5.35c; XXXX powdered, 5.25c; powdered, 5.20c; fine granulated, 5.10c; diamond A, 5.10c; confectioners A, 5.00c; No. 1, 4.85c.

Butter, steady; receipts, 5,301 tubs; creamery, extras (92 score), 33@33½c; creamery (higher scoring), 34c; firsts, 29@32c; seconds, 26@28c; process, extras, 25½@26½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21½@22c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20½@21c. Cheese, steady; receipts, 1,221 boxes; state, whole milk, held, specials, white, 16@16½c; do., colored, 16c; do., held, average finer, 15½@15⅝c; do., fresh specials, white, 15½@15½c; do., colored, 15¾c; do., fresh, average fancy, 14⅜@15c; skims, 3½@13½c. Eggs, irregular; receipts, 5,841 cases; fresh gathered, extra fine, 41@43c; extra firsts, 39@40c; firsts, 36@38c; seconds, 29@35c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, 58@62c; do., gathered whites, 38@57c; do. hennery browns, 43@46c; do. gathered browns and mixed colors, 35@43c. Live poultry, firm; western chickens, 13@13½c; fowls, 13@14c; turkeys, 14@15c; dressed, quiet; western roasting chickens, 14½@18c; fresh fowls, 12½@17c; turkeys, 12@20c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; market dull; bulk, $6.60@7.20; light, $6.35@7.30; mixed, $6.55@7.30; heavy, $6.50@7.20; rough, $6.50@6.65; pigs, $4.50@7.00. Cattle—Receipts, 18,000; market unsettled; native steers, $5.65@10.60; western, $5.25@8.40; cows and heifers, $3.25@8.50; calves, $6.50@9.25. Sheep—Receipts, 48,000; market weak; sheep, $4.90@6.00; yearlings, $6.20@7.10; lambs, $6.00@8.10.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200; market fairly active; shipping, $8.50@9.00; butchers, $6.75@8.50; heifers, $5.50@8.00; cows, $3.50@7.00; bulls, $4.75@7.50. Veals—Receipts, 500; market steady at $5.00@12.50. Hogs—Receipts, 11,500; market active; heavy, mixed, Yorkers and pigs, $8.15@8.25; roughs, $6.75@7.00. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800; market active and steady; lambs, $6.00@9.25; ewes, $5.00@5.75; culls, $3.50@4.50.

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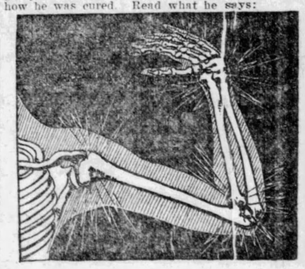

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Three pieces, beautifully decorated in five colors with rosebuds. Tea pot holds seven cups—pitcher and sugar bowl proportionately big. Retail value in stores is $1.75. Limited supply. Order now.

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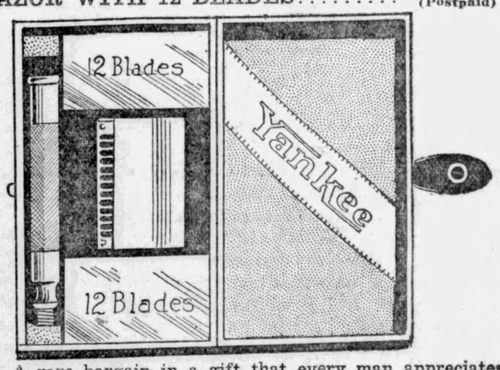
Receivers Pay Express Charges, which Are Very Small.

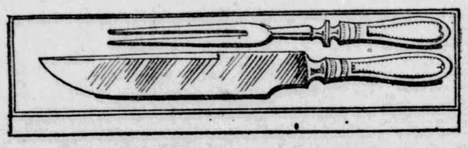
FOR DAD AND THE BOYS

REAL "YANKEE" SAFETY RAZOR WITH 12 BLADES..... **$1.25** (Postpaid)



A rare bargain in a gift that every man appreciates. Comes in a neat leather-covered plush-lined case—razor never gets out of order—lasts a lifetime. Blades are finest cutlery steel.

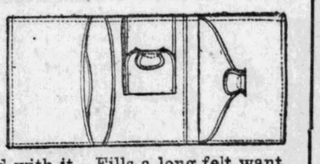
TREAT YOUR WIFE WITH THIS FINE HANDY-SIZE CARVING SET . . 60c (Postpaid)



A rare bargain—selling in stores at $1.50. Handles are of beautifully designed German silver. Blade is choice German steel. Warranted not to last less than 25 years. Send for it at once. Your wife will be delighted with it.

Everyone Needs This Safety Bill Fold and Card Case

Real Leather—the Niftiest Thing You Ever Saw..... **40c** (Postpaid)



Any man will be tickled with it. Fills a long-felt want. Has compartments for bills, change, cards, memoranda and stamps. A regular portable safe deposit vault—but small, flat and not at all bulky.

Address Weekly Blade Premium Dept., Toledo, Ohio

21 JEWELED 20 YEAR SOLID GOLD FILLED WATCH $5.95

Guaranteed genuine 21 ruby jeweled watch, both case and movement guaranteed 20 years, latest Railroad model, adjusted to 3 positions, also heat and cold, patent regulator, exposed winding wheel, double sunk white enamel dial, heavy spade hands. Elegantly engraved gold filled case, either open face or hunting style. Movement stamped and guaranteed 21 Jewel, case stamped 20 year guarantee. Worth $25 to anyone who requires an absolutely accurate timekeeper. Biggest bargain ever offered. Send your name and address and we will send this watch C.O.D. by insured Parcel Post. Pay your postman $5.95 when you receive the watch. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Order today, mention open face or hunting style. ARNOLD WATCH CO., Dept. 10K CHICAGO, ILL.

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by giving your family or friends a

Columbia Grafonola

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Columbia Double-Disc Records

Ask any one of the 8,500 Columbia dealers to show you our special Christmas outfits on special Christmas terms.

No one thing will give so much real pleasure, to so many people, for so long a time, at so little cost, as a Columbia Grafonola.

Columbia Graphophone Co.
Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.
Dealers Everywhere.

Dead Ten Minutes, Woman Is Revived

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 3.—After having practically been dead for 10 minutes, Mrs. Walter W. Akers, wife of the California manager of the International Fruit Products Co., and formerly prominent in Boston society, was restored to life following an operation, and today physicians say she will ultimately recover.

"The 'raising' was not from a theoretical death or comma, as it is ordinarily understood," said Dr. P. M. Williams, who with Dr. C. S. Hutchison, were the principals in the marvelous restoration.

"Mrs. Akers was actually dead," continued Dr. Williams. "Her heart had stopped its functioning; there was no pulse; the eyes were fixed, which spells the eternal sleep; there was no response to usual tests; the patient was dead."

The end came during the progress of a major operation known as laparotomy.

Mr. Akers, who was awaiting the result of the operation in an adjoining room, was summoned, and realized instantly that all was over.

Then Dr. Hutchison inserted his hand through the abdominal incision made during the course of the operation, slowly, carefully, until the diaphragam was reached. One finger grasped the top of the heart, his thumb was at the bottom. A slight compression, another and another followed until the surgeon's hand was contracting and dilating the organ of life in simulation of natural heart throbs.

The arteries responded after a time, and then the faintest of respiration as the lungs followed. After that, the patient so far recovered that it was necessary to administer a new anaesthetic in order that the original operation might be concluded.

GERMANY HAVING PLENTY OF FOOD

Prices Are Not Exorbitant, Though Advanced in Some Places.

Berlin, Nov. 20.—(By Mail.)—There is no scarcity of ordinary foodstuffs in Germany. Prices have advanced in some places due to the irregular supply, but this increase has only been temporary, according to a report of the central headquarters for public welfare, which investigated the measures adopted by various municipalities to prevent an undue rise in the price of foodstuffs. The report says:

"So far, there has been no scarcity of the ordinary foodstuffs anywhere. In some places the supply has been irregular for a time and this has produced temporary increases in prices here and there. Thus, during the last week in Berlin, a hundredweight of potatoes cost at wholesale from 4 to 4.50 marks ($1 to $1.13). This price, however, was caused by difficulties in transportation. In Manheim, the city was able to prevent an exorbitant increase in prices by acting as seller itself. It was possible there to keep the price of potatoes down to the low mark of 2.30 marks (about 60 cents).

"In order to satisfy the diversified interests of the city, which is buyer, seller and consumer of foodstuffs at the same time, different prices have been made by different communities. Some bought wares from wholesale dealers and sold them to the retailers for cash, fixing the rate of profit for their retail. Thus the city of Dresden bought up flour, salt, rice and peas for the purpose of reselling them. Of the 300,000 marks ($75,000), provided for the purpose only that 58,700 marks ($14,675) was used. In Hamburg, the dealers are allowed to obtain groceries from the relief committee there. Other communities cut the retailers out and sold their supplies at cost price directly to the consumers."

RECOMMEND COAL STRIKE BE ENDED

Colorado Miners Say They Will Observe Wishes of President Wilson.

Denver, Col., Dec. 8.—A recommendation to terminate the Colorado Coal Miners' strike, which had its inception in the northern Colorado coal fields in April, 1910, and which for more than 14 months has involved practically the entire coal mining industry of Colorado, was contained in a communication from the international executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, presented by Frank J. Hayes, vice president, to the union miners of Colorado in convention here today.

"We recognize no surrender and shall continue to propagate the principles of our humanitarian movement throughout the coal fields of Colorado," says the communication in announcing the determination of the executive board to terminate the strike.

Give Credit to President.

After reviewing the efforts of the federal government to effect a settlement of the controversy and quoting correspondence which passed between President Wilson and the United Mine Workers of America, the communication says that in view of the recent action of the President in appointing a federal mediation commission, "we deem it the part of wisdom to accept his (the President's) suggestion and to terminate the strike."

Final efforts on the part of the United Mine Workers to settle the strike, the communication states, began with the acceptance on September 16, of President Wilson's proposal of a three-year truce. This action was taken by a district convention at Trinidad.

"We were of the opinion," says the report, "that such action on our part would speedily terminate the strike, not thinking for an instant that the operators would refuse the President's plan of settlement, especially when this plan meant nothing more or less than the impartial enforcement of the labor and mining laws of Colorado and the appointment of an industrial commission by the President to see that such laws were enforced.

"In the refusal of the operators to accept the plan of settlement proposed by the President and their insistence on their continuation of a system which stands for industrial chaos and anarchy, they forfeit the support, if they persist in maintaining this position, of every right-thinking, law-abiding American citizen.

Couldn't Use Force.

"When the operators refused to accept the President's proposal, we entertained the hope that President Wilson would enforce his proposition by governmental action. After waiting for more than two months for some measure to be adopted by the President that would terminate the strike, and receiving no definite word as to what his final action might be, we concluded to arrange a meeting with the President, and accordingly we met with him in the White House on Thursday, November 19. He informed us at that time that he was legally advised that he could not take over the Colorado coal mines and operate them under governmental supervision and thus force a settlement of the strike in accord with the peace plan he had submitted. The President expressed deep regret that the operators had seen fit to disregard his wishes in the matter, and informed us he would do everything he could legally to bring about a settlement of the controversy."

After quoting the communication of President Wilson on December 1, announcing the appointment of a federal mediation commission to deal with future controversies between operators and employes in the Colorado coal fields, the report says:

"We have spent an enormous amount of money in waging this struggle for justice and fair play in the mining fields of Colorado, but have felt that it was spent in as noble a cause as was ever given men to espouse. It is with feelings of pain and sorrow that we recall the massacre of our men, women and children at Ludlow. The sacrifices made, the privations endured are without parallel in the history of labor struggles in America. All lovers of liberty and believers in fair play between man and man must admire the heroic struggle of the Colorado miners against the great wealth and influence of Rockefeller and his associates.

Tried to Make Peace.

"We have made every overture for peace since the beginning of this conflict. We have repeatedly sought a conference with the mine owners only to be denied a hearing. We have repeatedly offered arbitration, only to be ridiculed and in the end 35 of our men, women and children were murdered before the people of the nation came to understand that the coal strike in Colorado was not a local or state issue, but a national issue of vital importance, involving civil as well as industrial rights.

ASKS HOW U. S. IS FIXED FOR WAR AND STIRS UP COUNTRY

Representative Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, who has stirred the country by his "military unpreparedness" speeches.

GERMANS STILL LEAD IN POLAND

In Belgium Both Sides Make Fresh Attacks With Little Result.

London, Dec. 8.—12:08 p. m. While the allied armies in the west grope their way forward cautiously, grappling with the Germans here and there for slight advantages, the great struggle in Poland continues, with the Germans for the time being apparently scoring the most points.

Russia has not yet fully conceded the occupation of Lodz but in view of the repeated German claims and the Russian admission of the reformation of her battle line there, it would seem that the German center has achieved this goal, upsetting what for a time was hailed as a decisive Russian victory. The capture of Lodz, if indeed accomplished, will threaten the Russian line of communication with Warsaw; that is to say, the great arterial railway which runs diagonally across Poland from Czenstochowa to the Polish capital. Details of the battle are still lacking, however, and it remains to be seen whether the Germans will be able to make a further advance.

Must Follow Russians.

This qualification is made even in Berlin, where it is pointed out editorially that the Germans must follow the retreating Russians relentlessly if they would relieve the pressure around Cracow and on the east Prussian frontier.

The opinion is expressed by military critics here that the Russians may merely fall back on their entrenchments to the rear and remain on the defensive, while their left and right wings respectively battered Cracow and harass east Prussia.

Teutons in Fierce Attack.

The Germans are developing fierce counter attacks in west Flanders to offset the offensive of the allies. Along the center the heavy French artillery is gaining preponderence over that of the Germans at a number of points. This information was contained in the official statement issued by the war office this afternoon.

GEN. VON MEYER KILLED BY ARROW OF AVIATOR

Berne, Switzerland, via London, Dec. 8.—The Bavarian press reports the death of Gen. Von Meyer as the result of an arrow shot by a hostile aviator while the general was entering a motor car.

Dispatches early in November reported the death of Gen. Von Meyer on the battle front at Dixmude.

MOOSE LEADERS PLAN 1916 FIGHT

Conference in Chicago Doesn't Take Seriously Amalgamation Talk.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—"Progressive principles are permanent and now more than ever it is evident that the Progressive party is the necessary organ for their realization."

This is the concluding sentence in a formal statement issued last night by the Progressive national executive committee following an all-day conference attended by party leaders from all parts of the United States.

The statement set forth the determination of the party leaders to continue their organization with the expectation of being a factor in the 1916 presidential campaign.

Leaders looked far enough ahead to provide for a meeting of the national committee a year hence in order to make arrangements for the party's national convention in the summer of 1916.

Urge Roosevelt and Johnson.

Speakers in the conference repeatedly urged the selection of Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram W. Johnson, candidates for President and Vice President in 1912, as the standard bearers in the next campaign.

Outside the conference room, however, some of the prominent Progressives suggested the possibility that the 1916 convention might endorse the candidates of one of the other parties, provided they measured up to the ideals of the party.

Indorsement of President Wilson was considered possible if the Republicans nominated a presidential candidate regarded by the Progressives as reactionary. The possibility of a Democratic alliance was suggested incidentally several times, but was not given serious attention.

Slight G. O. P. Merger.

Throughout the day's discussion none urged a return to the Republican party. Progressives unanimously seemed of the opinion that the Republican party did not offer fertile ground for their principles.

The formal statement issued by the national executive committee follows in full:

"The executive committee of the Progressive party, at a fully attended meeting today, heard reports as to general conditions and as to the state of the organization work throughout the country Ninety-one representative Progressives from 34 states were present.

"It was found that in the 37 states where the Progressive party had tickets in the field at the last election it polled an aggregate of more than 1,750,000 votes. Particularly encouraging reports of increased Progressive votes were received from southern states, notably Louisiana and Georgia.

Organization Kept Intact.

"It was the unanimous judgment of the committee that the Progressive organization and campaign of education should be continued on the lines heretofore followed. To that end the committee provided that the Progressive national committee shall be called to meet not later than Jan. 15, 1916, to fix the time and place for holding the national convention of the Progressive party and to transact such other business as may, at that time, come before it incidental to the presidential election of 1916.

"The industrial depression and the consequent reaction against the Democratic tariff was undoubtedly the issue which primarily determined the reactionary results of the recent elections.

"Both the Republican and the Democratic parties have passed tariffs by the old method of log-rolling and the people have now successively repudiated them both.

"Take Tariff From Politics."

"As long as the tariff is made in politics and log-rolling there can be no stability of industrial conditions and business can have no peace. The way to provide stable industrial conditions and business peace is to accept the principle of protection as a fixed national policy and take the tariff out of politics.

"The Progressive party specifically declared this doctrine in its platform of 1912 and pointed out that the only way to take the tariff out of politics was by the creation of a permanent expert nonpartisan tariff commission."

AUSTRIAN ARMY IS GOING FARTHER INTO SERB COUNTRY

Vienna, via Berlin and Amsterdam Dec. 5.—The Austrian army which invaded northern Servia and occupied Belgrade, has begun to push southward. Official announcement to this effect was made today.

"There has been a further advance of the Austrian army's invasion in northern Servia," says the statement, "the Servians are not making any resistance. We took 300 prisoners without fighting."

Prince of Wales Is Not a Toy Soldier

London, Dec. 5.—"The Prince of Wales has at last obtained the dearest wish of his heart and is present with the army. He has won golden opinions," said the military expert of the Times, in a description of life at General French's headquarters. "The personality of this slight and almost fragile-looking prince was but little known to the army until he joined it and now that it is becoming known it is a revelation. He is among the keenest and hardest soldiers in the army. He walks six miles before breakfast every morning, drives his own car and spends every moment of the working day in acquainting himself with the situation of the troops and the services of the army.

"Only last week he occupied a fitting cradle for a prince, a house rocking and shaking day and night under the constant detonations of bombardments, and has visited the trenches, including those of the Indian army. It will be difficult to keep him out of the firing line of his grenadiers, and a more zealous, indefatigable young officer does not serve with the king's troops."

The writer says that while it is necessary for the commander of an army to work in the quiet headquarters behind the army, often General French cannot be prevented from dashing along the road under heavy fire to visit distant troops and going into the trenches to get a close view of the infantry positions.

MOOSE LEADERS PLAN 1916 FIGHT

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, Lockport, N. Y.

Motormen, Conductors, Interurban; earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; details free. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Do Easy, Pleasant Coloring Work at home; good pay, no canvassing; no experience required. Illus. particulars free. Helping Hand Stores, Dept. 806, Chicago.

Ladies—We pay you as high as $8.00 a dozen to make shirts, aprons and ties at home; material furnished. Write for particulars. Imperial Co., Hornell, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

Thousands of government life jobs now open to men and women over 18; $65 to $1.50 month; 2,000 appointments every month. Common education sufficient. Full unnecessary. Write immediately for directions, showing how to get position. Franklin Institute, Dept. N-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Detective—Learn this interesting profession; 10 lessons, $2. Write Walter J. Burns Correspondence School, Inc., Detective Training School, D. Burns Building, Detroit, Mich.

$25 weekly collecting names and addresses. Send stamp. Superba Co., W-57, Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Don't Freeze—Carry one of our little heaters in your pocket and keep warm. Just the thing for a Christmas present. Only $1.90 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Agents wanted. Cuppett & Davis Supply Co., Uniontown, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL.

Free Tuition by Mail—Civil Service Normal, Academic, Business, Agricultural, English, Drawing, Engineering, Real Estate and Law courses thoroughly taught by mail. For "Free Tuition Plan" address Carnegie College, Rogers, O.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while others get richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it 3 months free. H. L. Barber, 407 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

For Sale—400 pairs of roller skates, military band organ, complete outfit for 1st class roller rink. F. H. Schroeder, 2321 Pickard st., Toledo, Ohio.

AGENTS.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

Chiropractic adjusters make big income; be independent; work for yourself; complete correspondence course, including diploma, $90. National College Chiropractic, 160 Monroe ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Agents—Get particulars of one of the best paying propositions ever put on the market. Something no one else sells. Make $4,000 yearly. Address E. M. Feltman, Sales Manager, 9 Third St., Cincinnati, O.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Salesmen—Earn $2,000 to $4,000 a Year New combination, 12 tools in one. Sells at sight to contractors, farmers, teamsters, fence builders, threshers, miners. Weighs 24 pounds, not 3 tons. Stretches wire, pulls posts, holds, etc. Chance for men who want honest money making proposition. Harrah Manufacturing Co., Box 109, Bloomfield, Ind.

FARM LAND.

Free Government Lands—Million acres now open to homestead entry in 25 states. Official 112 page book describes every acre in each county. How secured free. New laws, maps, etc. Price 25c postpaid. Also maps, soil guide, complete information. WEBB PUB. CO., (Box 109), St. Paul, Minn.

PERSONAL.

Stop Tobacco without harmful drugging; quickly, secretly, pleasantly; interesting booklet free. J. Ben Bradford, Asheville, N. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

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AGENTS: Make $300 a Month
It's selling like wildfire. WRITE FOR SAMPLE.
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to men with rig to introduce our poultry compound. Your own profits immediately. Spare or all time. PARSONS, Kan.
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Here is the watch you have always wanted, sent to you at our risk, without your sending any money—not even a deposit. Write if you prefer open face or hunting case, ladies' or gents' size, and we will send this twenty-five year, fully guaranteed, thin model, American made, beautifully engraved watch for free examination and test. If you are satisfied with it and are sure it equals a $25.00 gold watch, pay us only $3.50 and the watch is yours. Write now.
Drexel Jewelry Co., Dept. 91 CHICAGO

SECRET WIRELESS PROVES MYSTERY

Both American and British Sleuths Fail to Find Plant.

New York, Dec. 4.—There is a mystery about a wireless message operators in various parts of the country are hearing every night, a wonderfully high-pitched note from a secret plant sending its electrical impulses far and wide over land and sea.

Experts have analyzed the note as one supposed to be made by the Goldschmidt wireless system. Its frequency of wave is far greater than that of any other system, and is beyond the capacity of the average apparatus to receive.

The Goldschmidt system differs from all others in that it sings a continuhigh note when no messages are being transmitted, but is broken when dots and dashes of the alphabet are thrown out. Other wireless systems are silent when not in use.

Can't Locate Plant.

No one knows whence this mystery of the air emanates. Government detectives and agents of the British government have searched in vain for the powerful plant that is sending out the impulses.

The raid on the Fabbri plant at Bar Harbor recently proved that this plant was not the source of these mysterious wireless waves, because they still continue.

German Messages Sent Wild.

Nobody can locate the region of the plant. Sometimes it seems to be near the Atlantic coast, again it sounds clearest in the West Indies, and sometimes the Pacific coast hears it plainly.

Telegraph men say that German wireless messages are being jammed into the air "wild," meaning that the waves are sent out with tremendous force broadcast, the sender trusting to luck that they will be picked up and understood by German ships or stations in other parts of the world.

Here's Man Who Is Defending Mexico City

General Obregon was long one of the big men in the Carranza-Villa revolutionary party. Now that the split between Villa and Carranza has come, General Obregon is commanding the forces of Carranza at Mexico City.

THINKS THIRD OF AUSTRIANS GONE

Russian Military Critic Says Prisoners Equal Dead and Wounded.

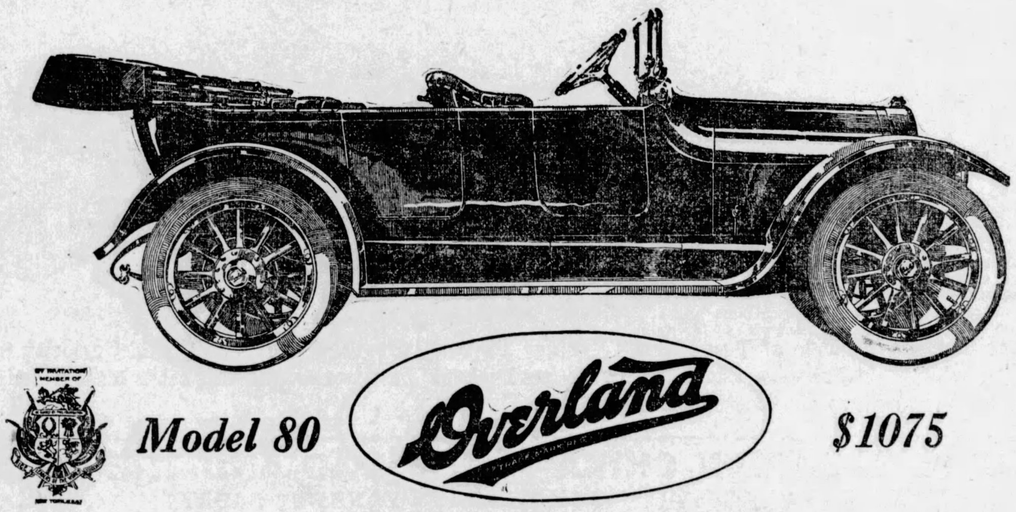
Petrograd, via London, Dec. 6:55 a. m.—The heaviest fighting in the vicinity of Lodz during the last two days has occurred in the course of maneuvering for the possession of Lask, 15 miles southwest of Lodz.

On the Szczerczow line, which is 15 to 20 miles long, east of the Warta, the fighting appears to indicate that the Germans have been heavily reinforced and that they are filling the gap between their right wing and the isolated body which has been striving to turn the Russian left.

The German defense on the northern front in East Prussia occupies a position along the River Angerapp from Gumbinnen to Darkehmen and thence to the northern extremity of the Mazurian lakes at Angerburg. Here the Russians are entrenched close to the German line. On the east front of the lakes and to the Vistula the Russians have taken a position slightly back of their line of advance of ten days ago. Both sides appear to be awaiting the outcome of the struggle at Lodz. The main German forces in this region are concentrated about Mlawa.

The military critic of the Bourse Gazette reckons that the loss of the Austrians in prisoners is equal to their number of dead and wounded, and places the fighting strength of Austria now at two-thirds of what it was at the beginning of the war. He cities the smaller percentage of Austrian artillery falling into Russian hands, and says this is accounted for by an explanation in a recent issue of the official War Messenger to the effect that since the second Austrian retreat from Poland the Austrian artillery is always withdrawn from the field before the final issue of the battle. This, he declares, amounts to beginning a retreat before they are actually defeated.

The critic also points out the large proportion of officers, including colonels and lieutenant-colonels, among the prisoners, as indicating the demoralization of the Austrian army and the loss of the fighting spirit. He states that the last 50,000 Austrian prisoners included 600 commissioned officers. The writer contrasts this with the results where the Russians are engaged against the Germans. There, he declared, the officers fall fighting.



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Regardless of price—the Overland is one of the handsomest cars ever built. The beautiful full stream-line body is one of the most admired designs of the season.

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